SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

YESTERDAY (July 19), John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, and William Palmer, Chief Inspectors of the Detective Department, Scotland-yard, and Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, of Argyll-street, Regent-street, were placed in the dock at Bow-street Police-court, before Sir James Ingham, charged with having conspired together to defeat the ends of justice, and with being accessory after the fact to a felony, in respect of which four men had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Poland (instructed by the Treasury) appeared to prosecute. Palmer was defended by Mr. Besley; Meiklejohn by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine; Druscovich by Mr. St. John Wontner; and Froggatt by Mr. George Lewis, junr.

The court and its environs were densely crowded by people anxious to get a glimpse of the prisoners, and to hear counsel's opening statement. At one time the pressure of the crowd threatened to stop the proceedings, and the case had to be suspended until the police had reduced the number of those present.

Mr. Poland said: I think it my duty on the present occasion to state to you, sir, the facts of this case; and I am afraid I shall have to trespass somewhat upon your time, because, in order to make the evidence which I shall afterwards adduce intelligible, it is necessary you should have a statement showing how the charge bears against each of the four prisoners. Your worship will remember that four men, named Benson, William Kerr, Frederick Kerr, and Bale were convicted at the April session of the Central Criminal Court of the crime of forgery. A fifth man, named Murray, was also convicted on a charge of being an accessory after the fact. Some time in July of last year these men were engaged in a scheme by which they defrauded a Madame de Goncourte of upwards of £10,000. Benson who was one of the principal persons engaged in that fraud, was in July 1872, convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the crime of uttering a forged receipt, and thereby defrauding a man of £1,000. He afterwards changed his name from Benson to "Young" and went to live in the Isle of Wight. William Kerr subsequently became acquainted with Benson. He was a very skilful man in turf matters and there is no doubt whatever that he rendered material assistance in connection with the fraud, whilst his brother, Frederick Kerr took a subordinate part in the transaction. Murray was a man who had been in custody in 1875, but who had absconded from his bail. It is remarkable that although he had so absconded and was living near London the police yet allowed him to be at large. But to go on. An English newspaper was printed by these persons to whom I refeer and it was called the *Sport*; and in that newspaper there appeared a leading article, stating that there was a combination on the part of English bookmakers against a "Mr. Montgomery," a gentleman who was in the habit of betting largely, and that in consequence of that combination he was not able to get the proper odds. The article then went on to suggest that if "Mr. Montgomery" were to transmit his money to persons residing abroad, he could remit it to persons in this country, and by that means get the proper odds. The article was actually written by William Kerr, and Benson, who was a man of considerable education, polished it up. The newspaper was printed at Edinburgh, and a French translation of the article was made in London. Then the newspaper, with the translation, was sent abroad to various persons of good position in different parts—in France principally—in the hope and belief that they would fall into the trap which had been concocted for defrauding them. Now, in the process of the fraud, it became necessary that cheques should be sent to these parties, and a Mr. Brydon was employed to print a form of cheque on the Royal Bank of London, at Charing-cross. Part of the scheme was to fill up these cheques with the name of "George Simpson," and transmit them to the persons abroad. The scheme having been thus carefully prepared, it became necessary to arrange for different places where letters could be received. Accordingly, lodgings were taken at 11, King-street, in the name of "Mr. Montgomery;" at 11, Duke-street in the name of "Ellerton;" at 12, St. James's-street, in the name of "Jackson;" at 110, Jermyn-street, in the name of some one else; and at 2, Cleveland row, in the name of "Jacob Francis." These lodgings were taken for the simple purpose of having places at which letters could be delivered from abroad. It was necessary, however, that the concoctors of the fraud should have some other place at which they could meet together for the purpose of answering the letters; and so, on Aug. 31, an office 8, Northumberland-street, Strand, was taken by them. An agreement was signed by Frederick Kerr, who used the name of "Chapman," by which this office was taken for a month. Now, I shall show you that these men to whom I have referred were in league with some persons at Scotland-yard; indeed, the reason why the office was taken in the locality mentioned was because it was near to Scotland-yard, and in various letters and documents Scotland-yard is spoken of as "the shop" and "the factory." (Laughter.) Well, Benson, William and Frederick Kerr, and Bale met at No. 8, Northumberland-street, from day to day; but Murray did not go there. That, indeed, would have been a rather too glaring act, seeing that he had absconded from his bail. After the newspaper described had been widely circulated, answers began to come in. Benson was an excellent French scholar, read the letters, and carried on the foreign correspondence. The scheme had evidently successfully imposed upon a large number of persons, chiefly in France, and amongst them Madame de Goncourt, who was ultimately defrauded of no less than £10,120, which she transmitted by drafts. These drafts were made payable to persons who were represented to her as bookmakers, and Bale was employed for the purpose of getting them cashed. He went to Mr. Reinhardt, a money changer in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, who sent the drafts into the City, got them cashed and handed over the money to Bale. Towards the end of September, the parties to the fraud were actually endeavouring to get a further sum of £30,000 from Madame de Goncourt. She, however, communicated with some of her friends, who came to the conclusion that the whole affair was a swindle, and advised her to consult an English solicitor. Accordingly, on Sept. 25, Mr. Abraham, a member of a firm of solicitors in the City, was applied to. He at once communicated with the police in Scotland-yard and Superintendent Williamson directed Inspector Druscovich, who was supposed to be a perfectly reliable officer, to take charge of the case. Now, it will be shown that the prisoner Meiklejohn was seen at the office, No. 8, Northumberland-street, on several occasions, and I think it will turn out that Palmer was seen there on one occasion; but there is no doubt whatever that at that time Meiklejohn was perfectly well known to Frederick Kerr and Benson, as also was Palmer. I am afraid that when I come to state the facts, you, Sir, will be of opinion that those two prisoners leagued themselves with the other persons to whom I have referred for the purpose of frustrating the ends of public justice. Now, on Sept. 25——

Druscovich (in a loud voice): What date, sir?

Mr. St. John Wontner (to his client): Hush!

Mr. Poland: The 25th September is an important date. On that day Mr. Abraham made inquiries at the various lodgings at which the letters were received, but could not find out there any persons answering to the names that had been given. On Sept. 26 Mr. Abraham applied to Mr. Knox at the Great Marlborough-street Police-Court, for a warrant against "Murray," "Ellerton," "Jackson," and "Francis," but they were not granted until the following day, and in the meantime the parties became aware of what was going on. It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Abraham should have applied to Scotland-yard on the 25th and have gone to Great Marlborough street Police-court on the 26th with Druscovich, and that on the 27th these persons should have retired from the office in Northumberland-street. I shall have to call William Kerr, and he will tell you that he received information from Druscovich on the evening of the 25th, that he saw him on the 26th, and was then told by that officer that the frauds were being investigated by the police. If you can rely on the evidence of William Kerr, in regard to the interview which took place between himself and Druscovich, the latter gave him information which enabled the men to understand that it was necessary for them to abscond. I think that in the first instance Druscovich did not know that these persons were engaged in the fraud. I have no reason to doubt that, up to July, 1876, Druscovich was otherwise than an honest and a respectable man, doing his duty in the police force; but somewhere about that date he fell unfortunately into pecuniary difficulties, partly arising from the failure of his brother, for whom he accepted a bill for £120, which became due in 1876. Now, you will find that Meiklejohn—about whom I shall have a great deal to say, and who was an old friend and companion of Wm. Kerr—suggested that he (Kerr) should lend Druscovich £60, and from the time that Druscovich accepted the money he became a ruined man. Druscovich was told by William Kerr that he and others were going to establish a betting-office, and Kerr asked him to give him information, saying at the same time that he was to operate abroad. Now, Druscovich was employed in this case originally by Mr. Abraham. He well knew that Benson, the two Kerrs, and Bale were persons who represented themselves as "Montgomery," "Ellerton," "Jackson," and "Francis." In proof of this it will be shown that William Kerr, on Sept. 25, was seen by Druscovich, and that, alluding to the case put before him by Mr. Abraham, he told him that "it was one of the biggest swindles out—here's a lady defrauded of £10,000." Kerr thus soon found out that the matter related to his own affair. He got information from Druscovich, and, as I have said, on Sept. 27 the man absconded. On Sept. 28 Mr. Knox granted his warrant. On Sept. 27 William Kerr went down to Derby, where Meiklejohn lived. Meiklejohn was a superintendent of police, in the service of the Midland Railway Company, and also he was connected with the police at Scotland-yard. Wm. Kerr, as I have said, went down to Derby, and he went there in order to consult Meiklejohn. Kerr and Meiklejohn returned from Derby the same day, but, in the meantime, they had telegraphed to Druscovich to meet them at St. Pancras Station. They met and had that interview, and on the following day Druscovich was directed to obtain the numbers of the Bank of England notes which had been given by Reinhardt to Bale in exchange for the drafts. On Sept. 28 the numbers of those notes were telegraphed to Benson, who was at that time in Glasgow. When Benson and his friends left 8, Northumberland street, on Sept. 27, they had got in their possession £10,120, and other monies obtained from different foreigners. They went to Glasgow to get rid of the English notes. Meiklejohn had a friend there named Wilson—a man in the Glasgow Police-court, who has since been discharged. The numbers, I should say, of English notes are taken by the Scotch bankers, but those of Scotch notes are not, and thus, by paying into the hands of various bankers English notes and getting in exchange for them Scotch notes, to trace the notes is absolutely impossible. Benson put into one bank in the name of "Foster" £10,000 and got a draft for the same sum on a branch of the same bank to pay for the carriage of grain. He received from the branch in question the £10,000 in Clydesdale Bank notes of £100 each. Benson and his confederates then returned to their lodgings about Oct. 3 or 4, but the Bank of England notes having been traced to Glasgow, Druscovich was sent there. About Oct. 3, £200 in gold was given to Mrs. Meiklejohn in a cigar case. The operations had been successful at Glasgow, thence the present of the gold in the cigar case. Later on Meiklejohn, Wm. Kerr, and Benson were at the Castle in the City, and £500 in Clydesdale Bank notes were handed over to Meiklejohn. One of these notes was afterwards changed at Manchester, and on Oct. 22 he changed another £100 note at Leeds. A bracelet was purchased in Ludgate-hill, and this also was a present for one of the police. I rather think it was Druscovich. At the Bridge of Allan, in Scotland, Meiklejohn's father lives, and in November, Benson and Kerr went to the Queen's Hotel there, Benson giving the name of "Young," and Kerr that of "Captain Giffard." At this place Meiklejohn knew a Mr. Monteith, the manager of the Alloa Bank. "Captain Giffard," "Mr. Young," Meiklejohn, and another of the parties, were together at the Bridge of Allan on a Sunday, the date of which will be given, and they all went to a place in the neighbourhood, where they dined together. Afterwards Meiklejohn introduced his friend "Young" to Mr. Monteith as "Mr. Young," of Australia. (Laughter.) Mr. Monteith believed that "Young" was a respectable man. An account for £3,000 was opened by Benson at the Alloa Bank on Nov. 6, and afterwards "Young" introduced "Captain Giffard" to Mr. Monteith, "Captain Young" opening an account with £500 on Nov. 7 at the same bank. Inquiries during this time were going on. Mr. Abrahams felt that he was not getting the assistance he expected from the police, and on Nov. 8 he advertised offering £8,000 for the apprehension of "Montgomery," "Ellerton," "Francis," "Gregory," and "Jackson." Two days later he discovered that Benson was one of the persons passing under one of those assumed names. He knew that Benson lived in the Isle of Wight, and he accordingly gave directions that he should be looked after there. It was ascertained that a letter had come to a young woman living there from a servant of Benson's. This letter was not opened, but on the outside it had the Bridge of Allan postmark upon it. The fact, however, being communicated to Mr. Abrahams he knew that inquiries should be made at the Bridge of Allan. Early on Nov. 10 information came from Edinburgh that the police had seized a number of plates and various matters relating to the cheques which had been printed there. That information would be known at Scotland-yard by all the officers in the position of Druscovich. At first it was considered that Druscovich should go to Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, and a telegram was sent on Nov. 10 to "Captain Giffard," at the Queen's Hotel, Bridge of Allan, informing him of the fact. This telegram was in effect as follows: "If Shanks is near the Isle of Wight let him leave at once and see me—a letter follows." As I contend, this telegram must have been sent by some one from Scotland-yard, and he ("Giffard") had the information that inquiries were going to be made at the Isle of Wight.

Sir James Ingham: Who is "Shanks?"

Mr. Poland: "Shanks" is Benson. He lived at Shanklin in the Isle of Wight, and he lived there under the name of "Young," and he was spoken of as "Shanks." The telegram purported to be sent by a person of the name of "Brown," and the letter which followed was also signed in the name of "Brown." The letter stated: "There are very strong particulars from Edinburgh, which I suppose you know. They have the address at the shop"—that is, Scotland-yard. "It is also known that you were at Edinburgh a day or two ago. Perhaps you had better see me. Things begin to look fishy. (Laughter.) Information may be given at Isle of Wight or Shanks, as you know best." We hear from Edinburgh that the police have received from Shanklin saying that one of the men is well known there. "D—— is going to the Isle of Wight tomorrow. Send this back." Druscovich wrote to Mr. Abrahams that afternoon as follows: "There is no one in the office who knows Young; therefore I start myself to-night. I have telegraphed to a cabman to meet me at Edinburgh in the morning." The first statement is untrue, because "Young" was known to some of the persons at Scotland-yard. He was known, for instance, to Inspector Clarke. Mr. Abrahams, suspecting that Benson would be at the Bridge of Allan, told Druscovich that he need not go to the Isle of Wight, but to the Bridge of Allan. Upon this, according to my case, the persons who were informing the schemers in Scotland, thought it necessary to write them another letter. One was therefore written, and it was written on a piece of blotting paper something after the description used at Scotland-yard. The writing on this blotting paper is a kind of scribble, as follow: "Keep the lame man out of the way at once." Benson, I may say, is a lame man, he having burnt himself in Newgate while trying to commit suicide. The words, I maintain, were evidently scribbled by some one at Scotland-yard. The same evening Palmer went to a Masonic dinner at Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet-street. Inspector Clarke also was a member of the same lodge, and when he left Scotland-yard for the dinner, he was undoubtedly aware that Druscovich was going to the Bridge of Allan and not to the Isle of Wight. In the most innocent manner possible he mentioned the fact to Palmer, and then we find this remarkable circumstance, that at eight o'clock a second telegram is received by "Giffard" at the Bridge of Allan which telegram gave information that "D——is coming to Scotland. Will arrive first thing in the morning." This second telegram came amongst the party at the Bridge of Allan like a thunderclap, and without giving any notice they went away the same night at eleven o'clock, making some excuse to Mr. Monteith for their sudden departure. That same night "Captain Giffard," from Glasgow, sent a telegram to Palmer's private house in a street near Kennington cross, London. It was addressed to Palmer from "Giffard Post-office, Glasgow," and contained the following: "Your telegram received. Does our friend go to Edinburgh or the Bridge? Also say by what train if possible, as I wish to join him. Very important. Is he alone? I will await your telegram all night. Post-office here open all night. Reply paid for." At four of the clock the following morning William Kerr received an

answer to that telegram at Glasgow. Druscovich went down to Edinburgh on Nov. 11. William Kerr desired to see him and telegraphed to him at the police station at Edinburgh in the name of Meiklejohn. That telegram was as follows—"Meiklejohn, Nov. 11, 1876, to Inspector Druscovich, Police-office, Edinburgh.—Meet me at ten o'clock at the end of Princess-street, Caledonian Station Can you give information? See you without fail. Will wait till you come. Come immediately on receipt of this." William Kerr was there, and saw Druscovich at the place named. Druscovich, I shall prove to you, told him the whole of the circumstances that had occurred. Instead of going to the Bridge of Allan the moment he arrived at Edinburgh, Druscovich did not go there until one or two o'clock in the afternoon; and when he did get there he took very good care not to obtain any information about "Young," or "Captain Giffard. By this time "Young" had become "Clarkson," and "Giffard" had taken the name of "Jackson." "Jackson telegraphs to "Clarkson," making arrangements to meet the latter, and after the interview which Kerr had with Druscovich, a telegram was sent to Benson telling him that the matter had been found out. When Druscovich was at the Bridge of Allan he made no inquiries but simply walked about the streets wasting his time. Nov. 11 was on a Saturday, and it was not until the following Monday that he told the landlord of the Queen's Hotel who he was or what he had come for. The landlord at once said, "Why didn't you tell me before. I could have given you all the information about these men." Druscovich, of course, did not want his friends to be arrested so soon. There were two letters and two telegrams at the Queen's Hotel which should have been received in the ordinary course; yet Druscovich never asked for them. Mr. Abrahams telegraphed as follows: "I hope you are taking all necessary steps to track the party. Has he gone North or South? His description shall be sent to all the ports, and notice given to the banks in reference to the notes. Four letters are waiting for the party at the Bridge of Allan. You must get hold of those letters. What are you doing?" Well might Mr. Abrahams ask what Mr. Druscovich was doing. The different parties afterwards left the Bridge of Allan, and "Captain Giffard" went to Derby. I will show that telegrams passed constantly between "Giffard" and "Young"—who became afterwards "Jackson" and "Clarkson." On Nov. 11 they go to Meiklejohn at Derby. I will show that in evidence. Ultimately Benson went to Matlock, and thence to Rotterdam, it evidently being thought prudent that he should leave this country. He went to Rotterdam about Nov. 24. In the meantime Murray appears on the scene. He was found in London, dealing with Clydesdale Bank notes and was taken into custody, and Mr. Froggatt, of Argyle-street, was employed to defend him. Mr. Froggatt went to Rotterdam for the purpose of preventing the extradition of Benson, who was staying there under the name of George Washington Marton. After Benson went to Rotterdam two others followed, viz., Bale and Frederick Kerr, William Kerr remaining at Marquis-road North. You will hear that Kerr gave Froggatt £50 for his expenses at Rotterdam. Saturday, Sept. 30, was one of the days to which Murray was formally remanded.

(To be continued.)

THE RUSSIAN ROUT IN ARMENIA.

THE BATTLE OF KALY-FAZY.

THE VICTORY OF DELIBABA.

Special correspondent of the Standard with the Turkish Army in Asia.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEAR ZEWIN, JUNE 28.

My stay in Erzeroum, where I was obliged to go after the defeat of our right wing at Zeidikan, received a most disagreeable prolongation—the expedition to Kars and the wild chase after my runaway horse had overtaxed my strength, and I was compelled to keep my bed, in violent pain. This gave me leisure, however, to read the European journals, containing the news up to the 5th of June. Among all the extraordinary reports I found in them, the strangest and falsest was the assertion of the Vienna *Tagblatt* that Moukhtar Pasha had been tried by court-martial for embezzling—so it was hinted—large sums of money destined for the equipment and provisioning of the troops. Whoever invented this infamous falsehood could never have been the marshal, for if any one deserves the name of a Spartan it is Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha; he wears a soldier's coat of the coarsest material and without ornamentation of any sort, never eats meat during the campaign, and never touches a glass of wine or any other alcoholic drink; he even denies himself the luxury of smoking, and lives worse than the common soldiers, whose hardships and fatigues he always shares; and so, as I remarked on my first visit to head-quarters, he is idolised by the troops. Not the slightest blame attaches to him, or to Fezi Pasha, the head of the staff, for the succession of reverses that have been met with. Four out of five of these, however are only to be found in sensational telegrams, not in reality, and will, we may hope, now give place to a series of victories, two brilliant ones having already been obtained. In the complaints against the marshal it is altogether forgotten that the training of recruits and the march of troops was prevented by the cold and unusually heavy snowfalls, and that the Russians began the campaign as soon as the weather allowed of it; also that during the winter 18,000 soldiers died of typhus fever, being unused to the climate. The authorities at Constantinople, and not those in Asia, are to blame for the chief want, that of guns; but no doubt grave ommissions and serious faults have been made at Erzeroum since the beginning of the spring, and often enough I have called attention to them. Repeatedly have I shown that all encounters east of Erzeroum are of no strategic importance—with the exception, of course, of the battles for the possession of Kars—and that the decisive battle of the campaign can only be fought before the gates of the capital. Even the last Turkish victories do not make me change my opinion, for the only result of these victories has been, that the first attempt of the Russians to penetrate to Erzeroum has been defeated, and a Turkish attempt to relieve Kars has become possible.

Gloomy reports first reached the town of the battles on last Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d of June; every one of course spoke of a fresh and sanguinary defeat of the Turks, and the inmates of those houses whose windows looked towards the plain declared on oath that they had seen Cossaks riding across it. Saturday being one of the high Armenian festivals, immense crowds poured into the churches, to pray for God's protection against the bombardment. Towards evening the report spread that Russian prisoners had arrived, but only some of the Turkish wounded were brought to the town. On Sunday morning a doctor told me the wounded spoke of a battle at Delibaba, but did not know the result of it. After that nothing could keep me in bed; I ordered the horses to be saddled and rode at noon to the front, accompanied by a young Turkish servant, and, in our haste, very insufficiently supplied with provisions. My dragoman had started Tuesday evening for Trebizond, to try if he could ride the distance—sixty-three *agadsh*, or between a hundred and ninety and two hundred miles—in thirty hours, and by sending the letters by the Austrian boat which leaves Trebizond at ten a.m. every Thursday, render it possible to forward them by the second of the steamers which run weekly now between Constantinople and Brindisi. The distance to Baibourt—a hundred miles by the post road, eighty by short cuts—was accomplished in thirteen hours, as he telegraphed to me; but as a telegram from Trebizond to Erzeroum, according to official assurances, take at least four days, I did not know before my departure if the daring rider had really reached his destination three times as quickly as the Turkish telegraph. Here, since early on Monday, we have been without any telegraph communication. The wires between Koprikoi and Kara Urghan leave the road to Kars, and go, *via* Chorassan, through the plain; from this village a side line to the head-quarters had been improvised through the valley of the stream which runs by Zewin, and this valley formed part of the recent battle field.

Near Hassan Kaleh I met a doctor I knew coming from Delibaba, and he told me of the victorious issue of the two days' battle in the defile through which the road runs to Toprak-Kaleh (Aushgird). A short report I telegraphed to you, and sent it in the evening from Hassan-Kaleh to Erzeroum. Here in the head-quarters I received a clear and circumstantial account of the battle, and now repeat what I heard. But first must be mentioned that I overestimated the tactical importance of the defeat on Saturday, the 16th, as to strategic worth it had none whatever. The hasty ride of General Kemball from the battle-field direct to Erzeroum may have been dictated by private or British affairs, but could not have been occasioned by the position of the Turkish army, as the losses were inconsiderable, and the confusion caused by the death of Mehemed Pasha and the retreat were soon at an end.

Scarcely had Moukhtar Pasha heard of the disaster than he justified to the fullest his reputation, obtained in the Herzegovina, of being an energetic general. The plan of the campaign was drawn up by the head of his staff—Fezi Pasha—and Moukhtar himself personally superintended its being carried out. First of all, the left wing, which had advanced to Kanly Dagh in the direction of Ardahan, was recalled; only two battalions remained in Pennek and its neighbourhood in order to deceive the enemy. Then all the available forces at Erzeroum were ordered to the front; even the recruits and militia, who had not yet received any uniforms, had to march eastwards and relieve their brothers in the Dewe Dagh, who had already been some weeks in service, while these latter were pushed forward again to Koprikoi. Our right wing was thus reinforced by ten thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, eight small mountain guns, and six Krupp field pieces, a very small force in the face of twenty thousand Russians provided with strong artillery and the troops thus opposed to the Turkish half-recruits and unpractised militia were, most of them, well-trained regular soldiers. But at the head of the little Turkish army was the marshal himself, who had hastened to Koprikoi on Saturday (this was the cause of my erroneous telegram from that village that the head-quarters had been removed there), and having given orders for a number of defensive positions to be prepared, behind which, under the most unfavourable circumstances, the centre and right wing might unite to defend a fresh portion of the road to Erzeroum, he rode to Delibaba on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Turkish advance began, and in the evening of that day the positions of both armies south of the road from Delibaba to Toprak-Kaleh were as follows:—

The village of Zeidikan, near which the fight on the 16th was decided, lies at a point where a nameless river coming from the Koseh Dagh unites with a nameless brook (river and brook are called "*su*" *i. e.*, water, and take the names of the different villages and towns near which they flow). The brook on which the villages of Daghar and Abaza lie, is like the river, shallow, but surrounded by high mountains. These streams, with the road from Delibaba to Toprak-Kaleh as its base, form a triangle, whose apex is Zeidikan. Between the Sherian Dagh and the Kouzouk Dagh, a gorge, the Delibaba Boghaz ("boghaz" means water-pipe), leads through this base, and this was the object of the Russian operations, as the possession of this gorge would have made them masters of the "land of Passin," namely, the valley of the Araxes, and would have threatened the flank of the Turkish centre. The triangle formed by the road and the two streams is mountainous, and has in its centre a plateau, crowned with several hills, called Kaly-Zazy or Halyas, which has given its name to the battle of the 21st and 22nd, or will give it. This plateau was occupied by six thousand Turks with eight guns, the entire force which, during the two days the battle lasted, came under fire, as the remainder were employed in protecting the roads and the rear of the Turks, and also had to serve as reserves for the troops engaged. The guns were in small entrenchments on the hills lying near the edge of the plateau; four on the mountains at the top of the triangle, thus looking towards Zeidikan, and the four others facing the mountains on the right bank of the brook, thus towards the abovementioned villages of Daghar and Abaza. The marshal took up his position on the highest of the hills, almost in the centre of the plateau. The Russians had occupied the mountains on this side of Zeidikan and the two last-named villages with a strong force of infantry; north of Zeidikan a battery had been erected, while before Daghar and Abaza three half batteries had been placed, so that the front and right flank of the Turks was exposed to a concentric fire.

On the morning of the 21st of June the battle began with an artillery fire on both sides, but soon Mokhtar Pasha proceeded to the attack. The battalions from Erzeroum and Erzingan, who counted many a grey head among their ranks, had the distinction granted to them of opening the attack. With indescribable heroism, though scarcely fourteen hundred strong, they advanced up the heights occupied by the Russians. Exposed to a perfect hailstorm of shells and musketry from the front and right flank of the enemy, they suffered frightful losses, but never for one moment wavered. Soon, however, it was perceived that the positions of the Turkish guns were very unfavourable for replying to the Russian cannon, and that they afforded a very insufficient protection against the enemy's fire directed towards the right flank. The two battalions which had suffered so severely were therefore withdrawn, while Moukhtar Pasha himself sought out fresh positions for the guns and superintended their transport. A brisk attack of cavalry, led by Schamyl Pacha, in the valley of the brook covered the movements of the infantry and artillery. The latter, from their new positions, kept up a more effective fire than hitherto; they soon dismounted a Russian gun, and covered a fresh attack of the infantry. Visibly the Turkish lines advanced, when suddenly the Russians rushed down from their mountains and again and again tried to storm the Turkish positions. One after the other their attacks were repulsed; the Turks aimed splendidly, and the ranks of the storming parties were rapidly thinned. While this was going on, the cavalry regiments on both sides fought with varying success. At length night put an end to the combat.

It was a fearful night. The number of the wounded on the Turkish side was very great, and of ambulances, &c., there were next to none. An icy wind swept over the plateau, the men had nothing to eat; for many miles round there was not a tree or a shrub that might serve as fuel; and, what was worst of all, the artillery, which had, it is true, been almost constantly at work, complained of a want of ammunition. Not without anxiety did the marshal, as he told me himself only a few hours ago, look forward to the morrow. (He returned here this morning and visited me just as I had got up.) In the first place some *reconnaissances* were made by the Turks; then the Russians again made a violent attack, which was repulsed without great difficulty, and soon the whole Russian army was in full retreat. The Turks pursued them very languidly; but of the 6,000 who had been under fire only 4,000 remained; the reserves could not yet be removed from their positions intended to defeat any Russian attack from Toprak-Kaleh, and a few projectiles were all that remained for the guns. Moukhtar Pacha, therefore, contented himself with occupying the mountains in the corner of the triangle abandoned by the Russians, while they occupied the village of Zeidikan. Schamyl, with 2000 Circassians, climbed over the mountains by breakneck ways, and on Saturday evening, the 23d, appeared in the rear of the Russians on the mule path which leads from Zeidikan to the road from Toprak-Kaleh to Bayazid. The marshal only waited for reinforcements and ammunition to attack the Russians on two sides, but during the night they retired by bye-roads, leaving behind them a great quantity of arms and other *materiel* of war. Thus, a little army of 6,000 men has saved the threatened capital against 20,000 of the enemy. But then those 6,000 fought for the deliverance of their country from conquest, and the 20,000 were the mere tools of an ambitious despotism and a religious and national fanaticism, which, living far from Europe, they do not share. The losses are immense from this conflict of two days. In my telegrams of the battle the Russian losses were given at 3000 killed and wounded, in reality they are somewhat higher; but the Turks have also lost 2500, or a third of their forces. On the whole way from Erzeroum to Koprikoi I saw long rows of wounded in carts drawn by oxen, or carried on pack horses; some were able to ride on horseback, but others dragged themselves along on foot. The arrangements for the care of the wounded are frightfully primitive; the number of doctors with the army is very small, and there is almost an absolute want of bandages and mendicaments. At Hassan-Kaleh I saw a sort of ambulance, where the road to Erzeroum crosses a brook. A few old soldiers were stationed by it, and on the ground lay bits of linen; the wounded as they passed had their wounds washed in the brook, and bound with fresh rags.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PRIZES.

For the Army and Navy Prizes, first stage, consisting of 155*l.*, given by the Association in 50 prizes of from 2*l*, to 10*l.*, open to non-commissioned officers and private in the army and Royal Marines and sailors in the navy, seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards with the Martini-Henry rifle, E. Hampton, able seaman of her Majesty's ship Excellent, carried off the first ptize with an aggregate score of 64. The following are the principal scores made, viz.:—

	200 Yds.		500 Yds.	Total.
Prize of £10.				
E. Hampton, A.B., H.M.S. Excellent.	30	...	34	64
Prize of £5				
Private R. Luck, 52d Foot	30	...	31	61
Serjeant C Fright, Royal Engineers...	27	..	33	60
Serjeant Price, 19th Foot	27	...	33	60
Serjeant J. Kippen, Royal Engineers.	28	...	32 ...	60
Prizes of £4.				
Private G, Richards, 2d Scots Guards.	28	...	32	60
J. C. Swayne, P.O.F.B., H.M.S. Excellent	27	...	30	57
Colour Serjeant Edwards, 26th Foot...	29	...	28	57
Lance Serjeant Scarsbrook, 15th Foot.	29	...	28	57
Colour Serjeant Major Kilby, R.E. ...	31	...	26	57
Private M. Mangen, 108th Foot ...	27	...	29	56
S Gilmore, C. G. M.. H.M.S. Cambridge	27	...	29	56
Corporal Bunnett, 3d R. B.	29	...	27	56
J. E. Vincent, G. M., H.M.S. Excellent	30	...	26	56
Serjeant West, 17th Foot	22	...	33	55

There were also eleven other scores of 55, five of 54, seven of 53, seven of 52, and five of 51, which took prizes, two scores of 51 being "counted out."

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The match between the Lords and Commons was shot off on the afternoon of July the 19th at the 200 yards carton targets in the presence of a goodly number of spectators, the Peers and Commoners who were selected to shoot for the honour of their respective chambers having previously to that hour had ample opportunities of sighting their rifles. For the Lords, at 200 yards, Earl Spencer made the highest number of points, scoring six bull's-eyes and four inners. Lord Lovat came next, with five bull's-eyes, four inners, and a magpie. The aggregates at this range were respectively 205 and 183. Going back to the 500 yards range, Earl Waldegrave made the highest score, leading off with a magpie followed by eight successive bull's-eyes, and concluded with an inner. For the Commons at the same distance Colonel Loyd Lindsay and Major Peploe scored 40 each. The aggregate totals at the close of the match were Lords 404, Commons 375, the latter thus losing by 29 points. When the result was announced Major Peploe, who acknowledged that

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Commons team had been fairly beaten on their merits, called for three cheers for the Lords, which were cordially given. The following are the scores :—

LORDS—200 YARDS.

										Total.
Denbigh	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	4—40
Ferrers	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	5—40
Waldegrave	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	4	3—35
Spencer	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—46
Lovat	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
Total										205

LORDS—500 YARDS.

										Total.
Denbigh	3	5	4	5	4	2	2	4	4	4—37
Ferrers	2	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	5—38
Waldegrave	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
Spencer	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	5—36
Lovat	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	3—41
Total										199

COMMONS—200 YARDS.

										Total.
Lorne	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—43
Hood	5	3	3	2	4	3	5	3	3	4—35
Lindsay	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—38
Peploe	3	5	3	3	4	5	3	5	3	3—37
Monckton	3	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4—30
Total										183

COMMONS—500 YARDS.

										Total.
Lorne	2	4	3	5	4	3	4	5	2	5—37
Hood	2	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	3	3—36
Lindsay	3	5	2	4	5	3	5	3	5	5—40
Peploe	3	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	3	5—40
Monckton	3	3	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	5—39
Total										192

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The Elcho Shield match between the English, Irish, and Scotch eights, to shoot fifteen shots each at 800, 900, and 1000 yards respectively with match rifles was shot on the 19th. The shield was first contested for between England and Scotland in 1862. Ireland did not take part in the struggle until 1865. Up till and including last year England has nine times carried off the shield, Scotland and Ireland having respectively scored four and two victories At the commencement of the match to-day England was left in the rear, making only 80 points in their first three rounds, against 106 by Scotland and 101 by Ireland, who from this stage went ahead, a well contested struggle between her team and Scotland resulting at the close of the firing, at the first range, in Ireland completing 543, Scotland 530, and England 513 points. At the 900 yards range Ireland still further increased her lead at every round. At the close of the fifth round England, for the first time, became level with Scotland, each country standing at that stage at 667 points, Ireland at the same time having obtained 710 points. At the eighth round or at the termination of the first half of the match, Ireland had scored 806 points, Scotland having by steady shooting pulled up to 771, England bringing up the rear with a score of 765. From this point it became what might be termed an easy "walk away" for Ireland, whose sons really shot with fine effect. In their tenth and thirteenth rounds they put up seven bulls-eyes and an inner in each case, or only one point short of the highest possible score. The shooting of both England and Scotland, although fairly good, was nothing to be compared to this, and at the declaration of the 900 yards totals it was found that Ireland had completed 1060, Scotland 1000, and England 991 points, the position of the latter country thus showing an improvement of eight points over the score at the first stage. When the firing at the 1000 yards range had been carried on for a short time it became evident that Ireland would totally eclipse her opponents. Shooting in the finest form ever seen on Wimbledon-common her champions went on making "bull's-eyes" after "bull's-eyes," never missing the target, and in only two cases scoring outers. At the conclusion of the shooting at this range Ireland's total was 1008, England coming next with 473, having early at the range succeeded in placing herself in advance of Scotland, whose total only amounted to 439. The respective aggregate totals were—Ireland, 1568; England, 1464; and Scotland, 1439 points. This is 62 points in advance of the largest score ever before made on Wimbledon common in this contest, and 105 points more than the winning number last year. The highest possible score is 1,800. The Irish team, consisting of Mr. John Rigby, Mr. W. Rigby, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. L. F. Banks, Major Young, Mr. J. T. Milner, Mr. H. Dyas, and Lieutenant Fenton, scored 543 at 800 yards, 517 at 900 yards, and 508 at 1000 yards; grand total 1568. The English team, consisting of Major Scriven, Private Martin Smith, Lieut. Colonel Walrond, Lieutenant Colonel Fenton, Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Halford, Private Piggot, Lieutenant Waller, Private Humphry, made at the three distances, 513, 478, and 473; total 1464. The Scotch team, including Serjeant Ferguson, Captain Thorburn, Lieutenant Mitchell, Private E. Ross, Private M. Boyd, Private R. St. Luke, Serjeant McIsaac, Lieutenant Johnstone, made 530, 470, and 455; total 1439. At the conclusion of the Elcho contest Captain White, the officer in charge of the range, announced the victors, and Captain Menzies, in the absence of the Master of Lovat, the captain of the Scottish eight, proposed three cheers for the winners and their magnificent shooting. He added that he hoped soon to see all competitions—even the Queen's Prize itself—open to our gallant friends from the Emerald Isle. The cheers were heartily given, and the Duke of Abercorn responded for the Irish Eight, and expressed the gratification which Irishmen naturally felt at having once more succeeded in winning the trophy. His grace, in conclusion, asked for three cheers for England, which Captain Parsons, in the absence of Mr. Wells, acknowledged, at the same time calling attention to the fact that the Irish score was only twenty points short of the highest score ever made at Creedmoor, where the shooting took place under more favourable natural circumstances than at Wimbledon. He only hoped that they might secure some of the members of the Irish Eight to cross the Channel to compete for the Centennial Trophy this year. Finally three cheers were given for the Scotch, and the competitors and spectators then dispersed. As the result of the contest, the Elcho Shield will for the third time [redacted]ish Channel and be placed in the custody of [redacted]of Dublin.

THE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEFINED.

(*Gazette of India*, August 6.)

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2309, dated Simla, the 2nd August 1877.

IN pursuance of the policy announced by the Honourable Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement, dated the 15th March, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has resolved, after consultation with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, to make the following arrangements for the extension of the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the Government of Bombay during the five years beginning on the 1st April 1877: the mutual obligations of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in respect to the matters to which this dispatch refers, will, thereafter, be settled afresh.

2. *I. Land Revenue.*—Pending a decision upon the question, which is now under separate consideration, how far it may be expedient to omit many of these items from the Finance and Revenue Accounts altogether, (which question is not to be held as in any way prejudiced by the present proceedings,) the Governor General in Council has resolved to surrender to the Local Government the "Inamdari Adjustments" and "Service Commutations" recorded under this Head of Account, together with the corresponding charges recorded under 4, Land Revenue, and 24, Allowances and Assignments. The items are as follows :—

	1872-73 Rs.	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75 Rs.	1875-76 Rs.	1876-77 Estimate. Rs.	1877-78 Estimate. Rs.
Inamdari lands adjusted	5189000	5115000	5183000	5222000	5199000	5224000
Hereditary District and Village Officers', and other service lands and service commutations	1347000	1304000	1322000	1353000	1365000	1400000
Total	6536000	6419000	6505000	6575000	6564000	6624000

3. The increase of late years is counterbalanced by an increase under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure, and the Revenue from these sources may be fixed at Rs. 66,24,000, on condition that the whole of the corresponding charges be defrayed by the Local Government, in consideration of the assignments hereinafter settled under the Heads of 4, Land Revenue, and 24, Allowances and Assignments. The assignment of this Revenue must not be understood to confer upon the Government of Bombay any power, which it does not now possess, to alter the character of any of these tenures, and, especially, to make permanent any grant which is now temporary.

4. *IV. Excise*.—The Accounts and Estimates of this revenue are as follows :—

	1872-73 Rs.	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76 Rs.	1876-77 Approximate actuals. Rs.	1877-78. Estimate. Rs.
Revenue	3764000	3633000	3781000	3975000	4023000	3950000
Charges	28000	37000	71000	61000	68000	80000
Refunds	6000	3000	1000	6000	9000	2000
Net Revenue	3730000	3593000	3709000	3908000	3946000	3868000

5. The tendency of the Excise revenue, since 1873-74, has been to increase by at least Rs. 1,00,000 a year, and the Governor General in Council has settled for it with the Local Government on this basis, as follows, subject to the further adjustment to be presently described.

Net Revenue from Excise to be made good to the Imperial Treasury in

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78	40,00,000	1879-80	42,00,000	1881-82	44,00,000
1878-79	41,00,000	1880-81	43,00,000		00,000

There can hardly be a doubt that, but for the Famine, the net Excise Revenue in 1877-78 would have been (as indeed it may, perhaps, even now be) at least Rs. 40,00,000, and the Government of Bombay is now engaged upon special measures for the improvement of the Excise Revenue. The details for 1877-78 will be shown *pro formâ* as follows :—Gross Revenue Rs. 40,82,000, Charges Rs. 80,000, Refunds Rs. 2,000, Net Revenue Rs. 40,00,000.

6. The Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue from Stamps are as follows :—

	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Approximate actuals. Rs.	1877-78. Estimates. Rs.
Revenue	5274000	5009000	4639000	4670000	4400000	4500000
Charges	173000	155000	157000	156000	158000	156000
Refunds	69000	69000	55000	53000	56000	56000
Net Revenue	5032000	4785000	4427000	4461000	4186000	4286000

The unsatisfactory condition of this branch of the Revenue has been the subject of frequent correspondence with the Government of Bombay. It seems probable that, like other Revenues, the Revenue from Stamps is, just now, especially depressed in consequence of the Famine; and there are other reasons for expecting that a revival of this Revenue will, hereafter, reward more particular attention thereto. The Government of Bombay has accordingly consented to the following settlement of this Revenue, subject to adjustment as before :—

Net Stamp Revenue to be secured to the Imperial Treasury in—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78	43,00,000	1879-80	4500000	1881-82	4800000
1878-79	4350000	1880-81	4550000		

The details for 1877-78 may be assumed, *pro forma*, as follows :—Gross Revenue Rs. 45,14,000, Charges Rs. 1,58,000, Refunds Rs. 56,000, Net Revenue Rs. 43,00,000.

7. The accounts and estimates of the imperial portion of the Revenue from Law and Justice are thus recorded :—

	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Approximate actuals. Rs.	1877-78. Estimates. Rs.
Revenue	297000	353000	285000	283000	308000	305000
Refunds	30000	44000	33000	30000	31000	31000
Net Revenue	267000	309000	252000	253000	277000	274000

The Net Imperial Revenue from this source is fixed at Rs. 2,70 000 which may be entered as follows ;—Revenue Rs. 3,00,000, Refunds Rs. 30,000.

8. Thus the aggregate Net Revenue to be assured to the Imperial Treasury from these sources is as follows :—

	In 1877-78. Rs.	In 1878-79. Rs.	In 1879-80. Rs.	In 1880-81. Rs.	In 1881-82. Rs.
Excise	4000000	4100000	4200000	4300000	4400000
Stamps	4300000	4350000	4500000	4550000	4600000
Law and Justice (present imperial portion)	270000	270000	270000	270000	270000
Total	8570000	8720000	8970000	9120000	9270000

9. But, as in the arrangements with other Governments, so in that which has now been made with the Government of Bombay, the exigencies of the Imperial Treasury have compelled the Governor General in Council to reserve a part of the excess revenue which may, it is hoped, hereafter accrue under these Heads. The Governor of Bombay in Council has, accordingly agreed to surrender to the Imperial Treasury half of any excess over the Net Revenue thus calculated which may be actually obtained; the Governor General in Council, on his part, undertaking to bear half of any possible deficit. For example, if, in 1878-79, the actual Net Revenue from these three sources should be Rs. 88,00,000, the sum due to the Imperial Treasury will be Rs. $87,20,000 + \frac{1,80,000}{2}$ = Rs 88,10,000: if, on the other hand, it should be Rs. 86,00,000, the sum to be made good to the Imperial Treasury would be Rs. $87,20,000 - \frac{1,20,000}{2}$ = Rs. 86,60,000 only.

10. *XV. Interest.*—In accordance with the principles upon which the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces have been made liable for the recovery by the Imperial Treasury of interest on the capital expended in the construction of canals and railways for purposes of local importance, the Government of Bombay will be presently invited to undertake the responsibility for the interest on the debt to the State of the Bombay Port Trust, including, hereafter, interest on the capital now being expended on the "Prince's Wet Dock :" but this will be separately arranged.

11. The *Miscellaneous* Revenue is made over to the Local Government, excepting Gain by Exchange, Premium on Bills, Premium on Money Orders, Lapsed Money Orders, Sale Proceeds of Durbar Presents, and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot properly be recorded under any sub-head now existing in the Public Accounts of the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the Local Government has agreed to become responsible for all Miscellaneous Refunds and for all the Miscellaneous Expenditure, excepting Charges for the remittance of Treasure, Discount on Supply Bills and Loss by Exchange on local transactions, and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot properly be recorded under any subhead now existing in the Public Accounts of the Bombay Presidency.

12. The Accounts and Estimates of these items are as follows :—

	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76 Rs.	1876-77 Estimates. Rs.	1877-78 Estimates. Rs.
Revenue	201,000	249000	349000	114000	106000	100000
Charges	97000	40000	31000	39000	26000	21000
Refunds	11000	15000	45000	25000	28000	28000
Net Revenue	93000	194000	273000	50000	52000	51000

It has been determined that the net sum of Rs. 70,000 shall be due to the Imperial Treasury under these heads distributed *pro forma* thus :—Revenue Rs. 1,20,000, Charges Rs. 28,000, Refunds Rs. 22,000.

13. Turning now to the expenditure side of the account, I am to remark as follows :

The sum to be allowed for Provincial Refunds has been already settled, in this dispatch, at Rs. 1,10,000, thus :—

Excise	Rs. 2,000
Stamps	56,000
Law and Justice	30,000
Miscellaneous	22,000
	Rs. 1,10,000

14. 4, *Land Revenue.*—The Accounts and Estimates are as follows :—

1872-73	Rs. 64,90,000	1875-76	Rs. 65,89,000
1873-74	64,41,000	1876-77 Ap. actuals	65,79,000
1874-75	63,94,000	1877-78 Estimates.	65,07,000

The Governor-General in Council has determined to make over the whole of this Grant to the particular administration of the Government of Bombay, assigning for this service the amount already fixed for 1877-78, viz., Rs. 65,07,000.

15. 7, *Customs.*—The Local Government has accepted the responsibility for the whole expenditure under this Head, taking the Revenue recorded, under this Head, as Miscellaneous and Warehouse-Rents. The Accounts and Estimates are as follows :—

	1872-73 Rs.	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75 Rs.	1875-76 Rs.	1876-77 Approximate actuals. Rs.	1877-78 Estimates. Rs.
Expenditure	820000	799000	808000	796000	815000	8 9000
Revenue	118000	122000	91000	88000	94 00	77000
Net Expenditure	702000	677000	717000	708 00	721000	732000

A net sum of Rs. 7,20,000 is assigned for this service, which may be distributed *pro forma* thus :—Expendi-

ture Rs. 8,09,000 Revenue Rs. 89,000. Customs Re. funds and Drawbacks will remain an Imperial Charge.

16. The service of the Salt Department is likewise entrusted to the Local Government, the Departmental Fines and Forfeitures being at the same time surrendered to it. The figures are as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. Approximate actuals.	1877-78. Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	409000	457000	499000	561000	567000	569000
Fines and Forfeitures	94000	131000	136000	57000	28000	23000
Net Expenditure	315000	326000	363000	504000	539000	546000

The net assignment for this service is fixed at Rs. 5,40,000, the Expenditure being entered at Rs. 5,69,000, and the Fines and Forfeitures at Rs. 29,000.

17. The Government of India will be glad, hereafter, to give to the Government of Bombay, in exchange for some portion of the net consolidated assignment fixed by this dispatch, some particular interest in the revenue derived from the consumption of salt within the Bombay Presidency; and I am to enquire whether His Excellency the Governor in Council can suggest the means of distinguishing this part of the Salt Revenue brought to account in Bombay, with certainty, and without risk of confusion or controversy, from the Revenue which, though recorded in the Accounts of the Bombay Presidency, is derived from consumption in other parts of India : if so, the actual net revenue thus obtained in each of the last five years should be reported, with explanations of the methods by which it has been ascertained.

18. 14, *Administration.*—This grant is made over to the management of the Government of Bombay, excepting the provision for Civil Offices of Account and Audit, Currency Department, Money order office, Allowance to the Presidency Bank, and Stationery purchased in the country.

The expenditure under the remainder of this Head has been, or is expected to be, as follows :—

1872-73 .....Rs.	11,23,000	1875-76 .....Rs.	11,44,000
1873-74 ..... ,,	11,53,000	1876-77 Estimates ,,	11,37,000
1874-75 ..... ,,	11,46,000	1877-78 Estimates ,,	11,43,000

The grant is that fixed for this year, viz., Rs. 11,43,000.

19. 13, *Minor Departments.*—The following services are reserved for imperial control : Meteorological and Archæological Departments, Census, Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs.

The rest of this Grant is surrendered to the particular management of the Government of Bombay. The figures are as follows :—

1872-73.....Rs.	173000	1875-76 .....Rs.	117000
1873-74.....	152000	1876-77 Estimates...	98000
1874-75.....	124000	1877-78 Estimates...	113000

The Grant is fixed at the amount settled for 1877-78, viz., Rs. 1,13,000.

20. 16, *Law and Justice.*—The whole grant is made over to the Local Government with an assignment of Rs. 43,12,000 as fixed for 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows :—

1872-73.....Rs.	4088000	1875-76 .....Rs.	4200000
1873-74.....	4049000	1876-77 Approximate actuals	4263000
1874-75.....	4038000	1877-78 Estimates...	4312000

21. 18, *Marine.*—The Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the following sub-divisions of this Head are surrendered, the Revenue being taken at Rs. 28,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 31,000—

REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shipping fees, Bombay	17,636	17,273	20,089	23,797	24,022
Ditto, Aden...	Not in existence.	2,089	2,332	1,569	752
Towage fees, Kurrachee.....	1,912	1,904	2,161	3,641	2,501
Sea pilotage fees, ditto	1,702	1,390	933	1,159	989
Total...	21,250	22,656	25,515	30,366	28,264
EXPENDITURE.					
Shipping Master, Bombay.....	17,761	17,037	15,784	16,160	16,141
Ditto, Aden...	Not in existence.	880	962	987	880
Marine Court ...	524	606	256	448	762
Steam Tug at Kurrachee (Manora)	14,500	15,781	14,677	14,967	12,379
Sea pilotage, Kurrachee ...	2,130	2,563	2,513	4,506	1,215
Total...	34,915	36,867	34,392	37,068	31,377

22. 20. *Ecclesiastical*—The whole grant is made over to the management of the Government of Bombay with a grant of Rs. 3 25,000 as fixed for 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows :—

1872-73 ... ... Rs.	3,06,000	1875-76... ..... Rs.	3,04,000
1873-74 ... ... ,,	3,14,000	1876-77... Approximate actuals	2,87,000
1874 75 ... ... ,,	3,37,000	1877-78... Estimate	3,25,000

23. 21, *Medical*—In like manner, the whole of the portion of this grant which is now imperial is given up to local management with an assignment of Rs. 2,68,000, which is the Grant fixed for 1877-78.

Past and estimated figures are as follows :—

1872-73 ..... Rs.	2,83,000	1875-76 ..... Rs.	2,65,000
1873-74 ..... ,,	2,80 000	1876-77 Approximate actuals ,,	2,69,000
1874-75 ..... ,,	2,70,000	1877-78 Estimates ,,	2,68,000

24. The cost of stamps and stationery supplied to all departments of the administration in Bombay excepting the Postal and Telegraph Departments has been as follows :—

1871-72 ..... Rs.	1,96 000	1874-75 ..... Rs.	2,90,000
1872-73 ..... ,,	1,69.000	1875-76 ..... ,,	2,99,000
1873-74 ... . ,,	1,90,000		

The Government of India has granted the sum of Rs. 2,29,000 to cover this service, being the average expenditure of these five years.

25. 24, *Allowances and Assignments.*—The whole of this grant also, excepting the portion for Territorial and Political Pensions, is made Provincial with a grant fixed at Rs. 64,81,000 as for the year 1877-78. The accounts and estimates are as follows :—

1872-73.....Rs.	6512000	1875-76 .....Rs.	6556000
1873-74.....	6388000	1876-77 Estimates...	6529000
1874-75.....	6479000	1877-78 Estimates...	6481000

26. 26, *Superannuation Allowances.*—The charges recorded under the Heads of Superannuation and Retired Allowances, Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities are made over to the Local Government, together with the Revenue under the Head of Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities. The figures have been, or are expected to be, as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77. Estimates.	1877-78. Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.....	716000	739000	769000	773000	798000	757000
Revenue		1000	45000	85000	93000	67000
Net Expenditure	716000	738000	724000	688000	705000	690000

The assignment for this service is fixed at Rs. 7,20,000 (*viz.* Expenditure Rs. 8,00,000 and Estimated Revenue Rs. 80,000).

27. Appended to this paragraph is a Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure for which under the arrangements thus concluded, the Government of Bombay will be especially responsible. The aggregate Revenue shown in this Statement is Rs. 1,65,30,000 and the aggregate Expenditure Rs. 3,24,17,000. It is necessary, however, in the interests of the Imperial Treasury, to make some retrenchment from the aggregate of the Grants thus brought together : such a retrenchment has been made in fixing the Consolidated Grants to other Provincial Governments under settlements of the same character as that now made with the Government of Bombay, and is justified by the expectation upon which the policy of these settlements partly rests, viz., that the Local Governments will be able to effect considerable economies in the management of the Services entrusted to them.

REVENUES.		
1.—Land Revenue ... ... Rs.		66,24,000
IV.—Excise		40,82,000
VI.—Customs		89,000
VII.—Salt		29 000
IX.—Stamps		45,14,000
XIII.—Law and Justice		3,00,000
XV.—Marine		28,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.		80,000
XX.—Miscellaneous		1,20,000
Existing Provincial Allotment		6,64,000
Total ... Rs.		1,65,30,000
EXPENDITURE.		
3.—Refunds ... ... Rs.		1,10,000
4.—Land Revenue		65,07,0 0
6.—Excise		80,000
7.—Custom		8,09,000
8.—Salt		5,69,000
10.—Stamps		1,58,000
14.—Administration		11,43,000
15.—Minor Departments		1,13 000
16.—Law and Justice		43,12,000
18.—Marine		31,000
20.—Ecclesiastical		3,25 000
21.—Medical		2,68,000
22.—Stationery and Stamps		2,29,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments ...		64,81,000
26.—Superannuation Allowances ...		8,00,000
28.—Miscellaneous		28,000
Existing Allotment for Provincial Services		1,04,54,000
Total ... Rs.		3,24,17,000

28. Of the items composing the Aggregate Grant of Rs. 3,24,17,000 included in this Statement, the Government of India has not, for the reasons stated against each, made any reductions from the following Grants :—

Refunds .....Rs.	1,10,000	Because the Government of India has stipulated for a share of any increase in the net revenue connected with these Heads of Charge.
Excise.....	80,000	
Stamps	1,58,000	
Allowances to District and Village Officers..	28,73,000	Because it is believed to be out of the power of the Local Government to effect any considerable reductions under these Heads.
Allowances & assignments	64,81,000	
Superannuation Allowances	8,00,000	
Provincial Allotment.	1,04,54,000	Because this Grant was, for the most part, fixed after retrenchments made in 1870.
Total.....Rs.	2,09,56,000	

29. If this sum of Rs. 2,09,56,000 is subtracted from the aggregate estimated expenditure (Rs. 3,24,17,000,) there remains Rs. 1,14,61,000, 5 per cent. upon which is Rs. 5,73,050 : the retrenchment which the Government of India is obliged to make is fixed at Rs. 5,67,000. Thus the Consolidated Grant for the whole expenditure to be entrusted to the responsibility of the Government of Bombay is Rs. 3,18,50,000, towards which revenue, estimated in 1877-78 at Rs. 1,65,30,000, is assigned. Consequently, the amount to be made good to the Government of Bombay from the reserved imperial revenue will be as follows, subject only to the adjustment stipulated in paragraph 9 :—

In 1877-78.....Rs.		1,53,20,000
1878-79..... ,,		1,51,70,000
1879-80..... ,,		1,49,20,000
1880-81..... ,,		1,47,70,000
1881-82..... ,,		1,46,20,000

30. If, in any of these years, the balance upon an account prepared in the same manner as the Statement in paragraph 27, is less than the amount thus determined, after modification by the adjustment stipulated in paragrah 9, the difference will be added to the balance at credit of the Government of Bombay in the Imperial Treasury : if it is more, it will be deducted from that balance which, by Rule VIII of the "Rules and conditions which apply to the administration by the Local Governments of all Revenue and Services surrendered to provincial uses and management," published with Financial Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, must never be exhausted. If the balance at credit of the Government of Bombay in the Imperial Treasury does not not suffice to supply any deficit which may result upon the Accounts of the Government of Bombay for any year, the difference must be made good from the separate Provincial Resources of the Local Government.

31. Although the settlement described in this dispatch is intended and believed to be such that, in ordinary times, the Government of Bombay will have ample means for the administration of the several services entrusted to it, yet it is possible that, during the current year, the effects of the famine may defeat this intention. The Government of Bombay was informed, by Resolution No. 1826, dated 28th of March, that, in such case, the Government of India will, as soon as this calamity is happily at an end, make such a contribution from the Imperial Treasury as will prevent the insolvency of the Local Government. The Governor General in Council has now been pleased to fix the contribution at such an amount as will leave the Government of Bombay with an unencumbered balance of six lakhs of rupees at its disposal for general purposes on the 1st April 1878. Doubtless, the Government of Bombay will be scrupulously careful to administer its provincial finances, meanwhile, as to reduce to a minimum the demand upon the Imperial Treasury for this purpose.

32. The structure of the Public Accounts will not be in any way affected by the adoption of the measures detailed in this dispatch. The Government of Bombay is at liberty to keep such separate Accounts as it may think necessary to enable it to exercise the independent financial control now conceded to it over the delegated Revenues and Services; but the delegated Revenue and Expenditure will continue, as heretofore, to be recorded in the Public Accounts of the Empire, exactly as they occur, without any reference to the relative responsibilities and mutual engagements of the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. The settlement of accounts between the two Governments will be effected, upon the balance of the whole provincial account, by a single entry in the Imperial Public Accounts under "Balance of the Local Government Increased or Decreased" as the case may be.

33. The Governor General in Council has not, at present, the means of ascertaining the expenditure from the Home Treasury of the Government of India under the several transferred Heads of Service on account of the Bombay Presidency : but, as soon as His Excellency in Council can obtain this information, he will make proposals to the Government of Bombay for the incorporation of this expenditure also in the settlement now made with the Government of Bombay.

34. No attempt has been made, in this despatch, to settle the responsibility of the Government of Bombay for interest on the capital expended by the State in the Bombay Presidency upon Local and Provincial railways and works of irrigation, in the manner already carried out in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces. The Accounts of 1875-76 show a total expenditure of Rs. 5,53,140 on the Hubli and Karwar Line : the arrangement to be made about the expenditure upon this Line as well as upon the Dhund and Manmar and Karwar and Dharwar Lines has yet to be determined. The capital expenditure on irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency to the end of 1875-76 appears, from accounts prepared in the Public Works Department, of which copy is appended with an explanatory memorandum, to have been, on the 31st March 1875, excluding contributions, Rs. 1,71,86,000 ; the capital expenditure, during the year, was, excluding contributions, Rs. 14,16,000 ; the revenue from water-rates, and other direct returns in the same year was Rs. 1,05,000, and the working expenses Rs. 10,10,000. Thus, the net charge upon the Revenues for these works in 1875-76 was Rs. 17,10,230 as follows :—

	Rs.
Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 1,71,86,000 for one year...	7,73,370
Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 14,16,000 for half-a-year...	31,860
Excess working expenses.....	9,05,000
Total.....Rs.	17,10,230

35. Against this charge must be set any land revenue which is due to or dependent on the works. Until the amount of this revenue is ascertained, and some system settled upon which this indirect revenue from the works can be fixed, without controversy, in future, it will be difficult to determine the proper responsibility of the Presidency of Bombay in respect to these works. The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive, from the Government of Bombay, early proposals for the surrender of these works to provincial use and management on the principle of a provincial guarantee such as has been already given by the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Meanwhile, His Excellency the Governor in Council will understand that if, hereafter, any new extraordinary works are undertaken in the Bombay Presidency whose scope and object is local or provincial, a guarantee from Provincial Revenues of the interest on their capital cost will be necessary.

36. The question as to the extent to which, or the means by which, Provincial responsibility for expenditure incurred for the relief of distress arising from Famine is to be enforced, remains for future consideration; but the Government of Bombay is aware that Her Majesty's Government has, more than once, impressed upon the Government of India the importance of devising some plan by which effect shall be given to the principle of Provincial responsibility for such expenditure.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,867 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,496 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 first-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

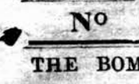
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers on transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 950 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mangalore (Malpeh), Cochin, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyporo, and Cochin.

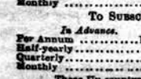
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 2 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDSHAHBAO, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHEER, occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

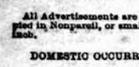
The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wine	Without food
Suez	35	23	9		
Port Said	36	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

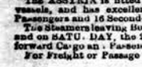
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about 18th July.

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,299 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. HEAD, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

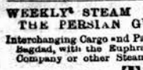
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said.....	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 310	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 68 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to a sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

About noon on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 3 in November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

22, Bombay Green, 26th June 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) DECCAN	3429	450	J. D. Gaby	13th July.
TRAVANCORE	1994	35	W. Barratt	24th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Corbock	3rd Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3906	60	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	A. W. Haswood	17th do.
(a) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tumlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White ..	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY ..	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

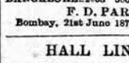
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE..	2663	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. "RENTHAM" HALL, 2,106 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connect on with the Rubattino S. N. Company at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 510
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, PAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for the Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July 1877 at 3 o'clock at their Auction Rooms, Apollo Street Bombay, the following highly desirable properties, viz :—"Ban ora House" and "Bandora Cottage." The former is a large first-class upper-storied Bungalow on the Bandora High road, lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School, and the latter is a small upper-storied Bungalow in the same com ound

The compound contains about 2 672 square yards. There is a well and the usual outbuildings, and a pucka chunam wall surrounds the com ound

The property is in perfect repair, and can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, and of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY & POONA

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 2 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—FOOTBALL.

THE MATCH arranged for THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING is ENGLISH (Red) v. SCOTCH and IRISH (Yellow). Play will begin at a quarter to 6 o'clock.

R. M. CAMPBELL, Honorary Football Secretary.

July 11, 1877.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from AUCTIONEERS up to 18th instant, for the SALE of CONDEMNED and UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES. Full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. SWANSON, Lieut.-Col, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Grand Arsenal.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal's Office, 9th July 1877.

FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—WRITTEN TENDERS for the PURCHASE of this season's GREEN GRASS, growing on the Company's property at Gorupdevy Hill, Dhankleo Furbhoo's Cart, Kataswaidy and Tanna, will be received by the Undersigned up to TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

The Company is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

July 9, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TAIIA SUCCARAM KARUMVUNT and GUNGABAI widow of SUCCARAM BAPOO KARUMVUNT have contracted to SELL to LALOOBHUSUD PANACHUND, all that piece of land, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Ganeshwady Lane, in the sub district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 31 and 13, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Jadrao Burry, on the West by the house of akratna Anunt Patwardhan lately purchased by Magnial Ruchord, on the North by the New Cloth Market, and on the South by the said Ganeshwady Lane, together with a privy situate opposite to the large room on the South side of the New Cloth Market, and on the South side of the said Ganeshwady Lane. All persons having any CLAIM against the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be null and void.—Dated this 11th day of July 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

A FURTHER ADDITION OF 397 CASH PRIZES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUBSCRIBING PUBLIC.

IN thanking the Public of Poona and Outstations for the support hitherto received by him, the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel begs to inform them that H. M.'s Government of Bombay having been graciously pleased to accord their sanction to the addition of Cash Prizes to the Lottery, he hopes that the few remaining Tickets will now soon be disposed of, which will enable him to make an early arrangement for the drawing of the Lottery.

The holders of tickets already disposed of not bearing the entry of the said cash prizes will get the same advantage as those that may hereafter purchase tickets bearing the said entry.

Addition of cash prizes in handwriting on tickets not bearing the entry and remarks on tickets already erased in accordance with the former Resolution of Government, under the signature of the Agents, should be considered valid.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125		25 Prizes Rs. 20		
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100		150 Prizes „ 10		
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50		200 Prizes „ 5		

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Jehangier Bamonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Curseejee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
5—Kekobhai Puddumjee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Nelgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very effic ent and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE PLEASURES of DREAMING : a Poem ; by Thos. S. E. Holtham, dedicated to the 1st Governor of Bombay. Price 8 Annas. THACKER & Co.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a family at Colaba. For terms apply "A. Z.," at this office.

TO LET, in the Fort, TOP FLOOR, facing the Sea, admirably adapted for a Residence. Rent Rs. 45 only. Apply to "R.," care of this Paper.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear :—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes	Rs. 6-8 each.
„ SCARLET „ „	
„ LIGHT BLUE „ „	
„ BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED.....	
„ SCARLET „ „ „	
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	„ 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	„ 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES.....	„ 2-8 „
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	„ 4-8 to „ 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers ..... Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk ..... Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AN ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON, In SKEINS or on REELS.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. (Near the Esplanade Hotel,) ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA. STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1876. 10, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	0	0
„ Exshaw's No. 1	„	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts „	9	8	0
„ „	pints „	5	8	0
„ Medoc.....	quarts „	11	0	0
„ „	pints „	6	4	0
„ St. Estephe	quarts „	13	0	0
„ „	pints „	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	„	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE. APOLLO STREET.

THORPE & CO., MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33	0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.....			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to	Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „	1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 „	800

C. MARCKS AND CO., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE, INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE, Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY. FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a. p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at	0 6 0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	„	0 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	0 12 0	„
12" „ „	„	1 4 0	„
15" „ „	„	1 12 0	„
18" „ „	„	2 12 0	„
21" „ „	„	4 0 0	„
4" „ Bend Pipes	„	1 4 0	each.
6" „ „	„	1 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	2 4 0	„
12" „ „	„	3 0 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	2 8 0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	1 8 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes.....	„	1 0 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	0 12 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	3 12 0	„
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions.	„	2 4 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions..	„	1 8 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	1 2 0	„
Stoneware Syphons	„	3 0 0	each.
„ „ with bottoms	„	4 0 0	„
„ Gully Traps	„	4 0 0	„
Roofing Tiles	„	12 0 0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	„	15 0 0	per 100 Sft.
	„	6 0 0	10 0 per Square foot according to pattern.
Trasselated Paving Tiles			
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts	„	3 0 0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders.	„	3 0 0	„
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers.....	„	4 0 0	„
Fire Bricks	„	9 0 0	per 100.
Fire clay	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH JULY 1877.

REUTER'S London telegram of yesterday omits the usual quotations for Consols and French Rentes, but there is nothing in the other commercial news to lead us to anticipate any change of importance. In Seeds the only alteration is in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-ware house, which has apparently advanced 3s. per quarter. Wheat is stronger with a rise of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter in arrival prices.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed steady, sales 10,000 bales. Spot quotations are unchanged as also apparently are arrivals, Good Ginned Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, ship named via Cape, being quoted at 5 15-16d. per lb., the same rate as business was last reported at. Piece Goods in Manchester are quiet but steady, and there is no special alteration in future prospects, unless it be the unfavourable state of the crops on this side, which promises another bad season for imports of Goods and Yarns. In respect of Cotton, however, the prospect of a bad crop cuts both ways as if the worst fears are realised, there will be another short yield to place against the reduced consumption of the manufactured article.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12½ and October shipment at 11½ cents per lb., a decline of ⅛ and 1/16 cent. per lb. respectively from the quotations of last Tuesday.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 53¼d. per oz.

A Calcutta telegram of Reuter's, which came to hand after business hours this evening, gives particulars of the applications for, and the allotments of, the new 4 per cent. loan yesterday. As against the 2½ crores asked, tenders were received for Rs. 3,32,14,300 at rates averaging Rs. 95 15 per cent. The lowest rate accepted was Rs. 95-4, and the average rate of allotment Rs. 96-7, the loan thus producing Rs. 2,41,13,000. Nothing is known as to the Government minimum, but it is evident that it must have been fixed at a much lower figure than was generally anticipated, and it is equally clear from the figures that the opinions of people as to the probable rate of allotment have been greatly at variance. In this market the effect has been to practically suspend business in paper for the time being, and it would be impossible to give reliable quotations at the moment, but from Calcutta we hear that there are sellers of Fours at Rs. 96¾, and in all probability values here will settle down to about the same level for a time, although it is not unlikely that a recovery may take place later on. It will be remembered that the loan for 2½ crores brought out three years ago was subscribed at an average of about Rs. 102¾, or 6¾ per cent. over the figure obtained yesterday; but it must be borne in mind that the rupee was then worth 1s. 10 3-16d., or 7 per cent more than its value to-day, and if we further take into account the present unsettled state of political affairs and the by no means remote possibility of another year of scarcity on this side of India, the results must be considered eminently satisfactory.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firmer as regards Bank Bills, which are obtainable at 1-16d. higher, but there are still buyers of private paper—with next to nothing offering—at yesterday's rates. The partial advance is generally put down as due to the new loan, against their subscriptions, to which some of the Exchange Banks will have to place themselves in funds either by drawing on London or getting out Silver or Council drafts, but the effect of this can scarcely be long maintained in the face of the extreme dulness in exports which extends now to Calcutta as well as Bombay. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.		per Rupee
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.		,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions to-day, and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ to 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of 5 per cent. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils and an improvement of Rs. 10 in Sassoon and Scinde Press. Spinning and Weaving shares are less active although not lower. Sassoons are quoted Rs. 15, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 10 and Manockjee Petits Rs. 5 per share higher, while Flemings are Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON is firm, and, although business is mainly confined to small purchases of Wudwan and Dhollera by the local mills, prices are generally Re. 1 per candy higher.

LINSEED is very firm at Rs. 6-5, and RAPESEED continues scarce and in request at Rs. 7 4 to Rs 7-5 per cwt.

WHEAT is rendered very firm not only by the stronger advices from Home, but also by the demand which prevails for the famine districts. We quote best White, Rs. 3? ; soft Red, Rs. 33 per candy.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £1-15 and by sailing ship £1-17-6 per ton, but the rates are all but nominal.

PIECE GOODS remain depressed with little hope of immediate improvement unless the crop prospects up-country begin to improve. The position is now becoming critical, and dealers are necessarily unwilling to increase their risks in the slightest.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	73½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	718½
Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan	100,000	100	all	8 do.	167
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3/0	5 p. c. 275
Do. New £20 shares.....	..	£20	13	0/14/6	do. 25
Ditto	..	£20	6	5/13/6	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	21	15/1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	12	9/15	do. 240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,290
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,000	all	125 p.c	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	90	..	80
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company...	2,000	500	all	..	375
Broach Mills	1,500	125	all	10 p.c*	150
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.c*	945
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.c*	1,165
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,285
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,725
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.c.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	975
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,000	1,000	all	55 p.c*	1,190
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,305
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c*	1,005
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	Nil.	1,125
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,360
Manchester S. Bombay, S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.c*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	2,000	all	70 p.c*	1,410
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	335
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	900
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co. Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.c*	830
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,220
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	955
Soonderdas Spinning ...	660	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,130
Do do. 2 Shares	510	1,000	250	125 p.a.	240
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,040
Istoria Mills	350	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FLYING CLOUD, 343 tons, Captain H. Williams, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE BARQUE LALLA, 1,099 tons, Captain L. Vance will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 898 bales cotton, 20,510½ cwts. rapeseed, 38,322 cwts. linseed 320 cwts. B. horns, and 1,156¾ cwts. pepper.

THE SHIP ANNE ROYDEN 1,176 tons, Captain R. J. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (May 12th), with a cargo of 1 bundle Teak, 971 bags wheat, 12,772 bags rice, and timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with mails, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Sleaver, Mr. David-on, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. A. Campbell Emerson, Mr. Dickson, Miss Greenmore, Dr. Clarke and servant, Mr. Read, Mr. Matchett, she brought the following cargo :—4 packages glassware, 533 packages tea and silk, 1,154 packages tea and cassia, 67 packages sugar candy, 152 packages tiffin, 925 tabs tin, 31 packages silk piece goods, 91 packages chinaware, 5 casks tallow, 31 packages provisions, 1,104 casks copper, 2 cases silk, 27 cases cheroots, 92 boxes preserves, 1 case vermillion, 67 cases glass bunglas, 6 cases wine, 20 cases goods, and 103 packages dry ginger.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, 2,166 tons, Captain J. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta (June 26th), via Madras and Galle, with China mails, and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Muir, Major and Mrs Henderson child and servant, Mr. W. J. Roberts, Lieutenant Lobwick, 28th Regiment, Mr. Saleh Faladram, and one deck passenger. She brought the following cargo :—6 boxes gold and silverware, 3 boxes gold leaves, 5 boxes gold, 1 package mangoosteins, 252 packages sundries, 3 boxes white copper, 21 packages paper, 183 packages tea, 97 packages silk piece goods, 66 packages glass bangles, 198 packages silk, 13 packages nutmegs, 179 packages cassia, 9 packages glassware, 16 packages chinaware, 168 packages chinaroots, 26 packages sago, 52 packages gallangal, 74 packages sugarcandy, 15 packages pepper, and 2 boxes pearls.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Calcutta, June 26.
10	Travancore (s)	Barratt	Melbourne, June 13.
	Thibet (s).....	Torbeck	Venice, June 15.
	Anne Royden	Thomas.....	Rangoon, May 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Lalla, Vance, to Havre.
Barque Flying Cloud, Williams, to Moulmain.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan. to Southampton.
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Nellie Martin, for Kurrachee.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

June 28 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from London.
28 Benarty, ss, Potter, from Foochow.
28 Kangaroo, ss, Leask, from Penang.
29 Djemnah, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
29 Discoverer, ss, Williamson, from Kurrachee.
30 Atholl, ss, Thompson, from London.
30 Chiltern, ss, Brierse, from Bombay.
30 Manoura, S. s, Luttie, from Berbera.
30 Scarlet, P. T ship, Tanos, from S goon.
30 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
30 Glenfinlas, ss, Wilcox, from Foochow.
July 1 Sclo, ss, Seaborne, from Suez.
1 Torrington, ss, Blacklin, from Batavia.
2 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
2 Swaledale, ss, Van Deurs, from Calcutta.
2 City of Cambridge, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
2 Gwalior, ss, Ba ot, from Calcutta.
2 Hooper, ss, Murrell, from Calcutta.
3 Stad Amster am, ss, Boon from Chefoo.
3 Dupleix, s. s, Mage, from Mauritius.
3 Titian, ss, Crisp, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 28 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, to Bombay.
28 Benarty, ss, Potter, to London P out.
29 Djemnah, ss, Champenois, to China.
30 Ohio verer, ss, Williamson to Liverpool.
30 Atholl, ss, Thompson, to China.
July 1 Sarthe, P T ship, Tanon, to Toulon.
1 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
1 Glenfinlas, ss, Wilcox, to London.
1 Scio, ss, Seaborne, to Kurrachee.
1 Torrington, ss, Blacklin to Rotterdam.
2 Ranger, A G boat, Manley, to China.
2 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Venice.
2 City of Cambridge, ss Jack to London.
2 Swaledale, ss Van Deurs to Calcutta.
3 Gwalior, ss, Babot to London.
3 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, to London.
4 Hooper, ss, Murrell, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kangaroo, ss, Leask, from Penang.
Chiltern, ss, Brierse, from Bombay.
Manoura, S. s, Luttie, from Berbera.
Duplcix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Titian, ss, Crisp, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—500 bundles sheet iron, S S Narrelwalla.
Childwall Hall s—410 bundles hoop iron, Arut Keerpaul.
Nellie Martin s—66 boxes tinned plates, Pamially Moosabhoy; 100 boxes bar soap, Goolsmally Jeewajee.
Europa s—1 cask hardware, H J Goregamker.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—2 casks ink, Ebram Tarmahamed.
Cathay s—10 boxes honey soap, Ebram Tarmahamed.
Hindostan s—5 cases oilmanstore, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 34 packages beer, Wm. Watson and Co; 3 cases Pulse and 8 cases colors, Abdoolally Sumeoodin; 2 cases P lue and 8 cases varnish, Tyebally Shurrally and Co; 26 cases orange brandy, 3 cases bacon and ham, 2 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases medicine other sorts. Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 9 casks brass wire, Merwanjee and Co; 2 cases varnish, 25 drums linseed oil and 1 cask emerald green, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 4 cases hams and 1 case bacon, Framjee Bhicajee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companian—102 bales cotton, Ramcurun Ramdyal; 125 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 11 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares.
Egbert s—3, 00 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5 ports sandalwood oil, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 50 bales wool Goculdass Toolseedass; 17 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 110 bales cotton, Rajpoot Khanjee Mahomed.
Trantham Hall s—200 bales rags, Lalljee Naranjee; 99 bales rags Lalljee Damjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Shreeram Mottie, 1,600 cwts wheat and A Graham and Co; 1,850 cwts wheat, Rajubally Allyruza; 256 tons coir yarns Nanjee Gowjee; 21 bales cotton waste, Currumchund Premchund; 21 bales cotton waste, Nicholson and Co; 1,588¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 313 cwts horns, Hasum Noormahamed; 42 cwts blood stone, Runchord Geordhur; 9¾ cwts coffee, Dayal Dharsee; 8 bales skins and hides, Sharif Sallemahamed; 35 bales hides, Hajee Mitha Cassim; 25 bales hides and 5 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Manu; 14 cwts horns and 7 bales hides and skins, Allarakhia Muthoo; 10 bales skins and 75¾ cwts horns, Dhurumsey Veiljee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 9th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·920
Temperature of the Air.....	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79 6
Dew Point.....	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)...	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	82·0
General Direction of wind	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	597
Fall of Rain	·01
Total fall during month.....	1·21
,, ,, year.....	30·58

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	11th	....	2h. 57·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	17th	....	6h. 3·3m. p.m.
Full Moon	25th	....	0h. 10·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 11	.....	5 31,	6 39	11 53 m 11 37 s	5 5 m 5 10 s
Th. 12	.....	5 31	6 39	0 34 s	5 56 m
Fri. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	...	6 41 s
				0 4 m	6 41 m
				1 11 s	7 26 s
Sat. 14	.....	5 32	6 39	1 22 m	7 27 m
				1 14 s	8 15 s
Sun. 15	Seventh Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	2 14 m 2 41 s	8 16 m 9 0 s
				3 8 m	9 6 m
Mon. 16	.....	5 33	6 39	3 20 s	9 50 s
				3 51 m	9 56 m
Tues. 17	.....	5 33	6 39	4 4 s	10 43 s

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—July 9th, at Poona, the wife of Major Pottinger, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

COULSON—July 9th, Agnes Georgiana Emma, the wife of T. E. Coulson, of the European General Hospital, and third daughter of the late James Barton, Superintendent Madras Sailors' Home, leaving a husband, four children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn her irreparable loss.
SCOTT—July 4th, at Broach, Eva Mary, the beloved infant daughter of M. H. Scott, C. S., aged 10 months and 14 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—July 5th, at Shemoga, the wife of Lieut-Col. J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEWIS—July 5th, at Madras, Mr. George Lewis, aged 66 years

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

THERE can now be no doubt as to the failure of the Russian plan of campaign in Armenia, as it is admitted by the Russians themselves that they have been obliged to withdraw their invading columns because they had miscalculated the strength of the Turkish forces opposed to them. This is a humiliating confession to be made by a Power whose army of the Caucasus was supposed to be able to overrun all Asiatic Turkey in the course of a few weeks, without encountering any serious resistance; and it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the unhoped for Turkish success in diminishing the reputation of the northern Colossus. It will be remembered that in 1853 the immense military prestige of Russia was destroyed in the same way on the Danube by the generalship of Omar Pasha and the courage of the Turkish troops; but during the last quarter of a century it was supposed that the boasted might of Russia had at last become a tremendous reality instead of an illusion, and that Turkey would go down before her at the first onset. The result shows how potent a factor even in modern wars is the personal courage of the rank and file of an army; for it is in this quality by all accounts and not in organisation or generalship that the Turks excel.

The slow progress made by the Russians in Bulgaria is now officially attributed to the want of supplies caused by the laying waste of the country by the retreating Turks—who in this respect have learnt a lesson from the tactics which the Russians in 1812 opposed to the invasion of Napoleon—and the consequent necessity of bringing up stores of provisions and forming depots before the army can advance. The fact comes out more clearly, we think, every day, and we hope military authorities in India will take a note of it, that the Russians are terribly hampered by having as their only line of communication a single narrow gauge railway, although this line is a great improvement on the old cross country tracks along which alone troops could be moved. The manœuvring of a great army in the German fashion is only possible where the theatre of war is traversed by numerous lines of railway and excellent roads, and produces abundant supplies to maintain the troops as they march forward. With the means of transport at their command the Emperor William and Count von Moltke could fix the positions of their troops from day to day with as much exactitude as if they were moving the pieces on a chess-board, but the Russians, with their single road, find it a tedious and painful task to cross a broad river and advance through a desolate country. Their cavalry appear, however, to have made a dash at Tirnova and captured that important place with its garrison; but the army will not dare to march on the Balkans from Tirnova till it has made Rustchuk harmless.

RUSSIA has been devoting her attention to Kashgar. Its emissaries have spied out the land and found that it can be occupied without much difficulty. All Russian explorations in Central Asia seem to tend to this grand point, whether or not further annexations are possible; and notwithstanding the friendly reception of Yakoob Beg's agent at the Russian Court, and his recognition by the Emperor as Ameer of Kashgar, there is good reason to suspect that if Russia had been successful in the campaign in Armenia she would ere long have endeavoured to consolidate her Central Asian possessions up to the borders of the Chinese Empire by seizing Kashgar. The *Times* correspondent says that Captain Kuropatkine, who recently went to Kashgar as Special Envoy of the Russian Government, after his return to Tashkend delivered a lecture in the Military Club there, in which he gave an account of his journey. Kashgaria, he said, though twice as large as France, has only 1,700,000 inhabitants. A considerable portion of the country as yet was barren, unreclaimed steppe. The people were exceedingly poor, and dissatisfied with their Government. Many were constantly expatriating themselves, and it was easy to foresee that Yakoob Beg would be dethroned in a couple of years. Yakoob had an Army of 35,000 men, half of whom were equipped with rifles. If the Czar were to order the Russian troops to enter Kashgaria, the country would be occupied without any difficulty. The Kashgar force was insignificant, and the inhabitants would help the Russians. He had often heard Kashgarians say that the Chinese were better than Yakoob, and that the Russians would be still better than the Chinese. However, he thought that Russia would be weakened by annexing another vast country, which possibly might be disputed by China and England. All this of course shows how easily Russia, if she had not her hands full already, could manufacture some plausible reason for driving Yakoob Beg out of the territories he himself has won by the sword. Apparently, nothing could be easier than for Russia to prove that the Kashgarians are dying to have their country incorporated in the Russian Empire.

LORD SALISBURY has chalked out for himself a task much more difficult than he imagines in rendering the native officers of the Native Army a substitute for the European head of the tactical unit. It is so easy for superficial observers—like the Prince and his suite—to say that the native officer is a splendid fellow only wanting the opportunity long denied him to show himself what he is; but more experienced observers of native life and character will think that the native officer is rather a plausible than a trustworthy man, gifted, no doubt, with some virtues, but quite as many faults. The problem the Government of India has to solve is the amount of education it is advisable to give to those native officers Lord Salisbury desires to see influential in the Native Army. Of course the natural conclusion is to give them the very best. But there are difficulties in the way. If the native officers of the Native Army were to receive the superior education that we give Bengalee Baboos, they would become quite as conceited as the famous character Dave Carson impersonates, and being men promoted from the ranks, without distinction of caste or any consideration for native prejudices, that conceit might offer dire offence to sepoys, their subordinates in military, but their superiors in social rank. Endless jealousies affecting discipline would spring from the educated pariah subadar lording it over the sepoy Brahmin, and yet it is hard to say how the native officer can ever be made to take responsibility upon himself, or to fill a European company captain's shoes unless he is educated well up to the level of that other. We cannot put an utterly ignorant man in command of other men without giving him the education needful to fulfil his trust, but education of the kind here spoken of is impossible without revolutionising in a manner all the most respectable traditions of the Native Army as it is.

For instance, it will be necessary to select the men for promotion to the commissioned ranks on a different system altogether from that which is now in force. Great care and precaution will be requisite in promoting men from the ranks to such posts of responsibility as the commands of companies, for the native is an intriguer at the best, and the mischief he might do in that position, if unwisely selected, is incalculable. Whether his promotion should depend upon the verdict of a board of European regimental officers, on the *ipse dixit* of the regimental commandant, upon competitive examination, or what, is a question; our own opinion is, that, whatever the test may be, it will always be liable to objection. There are native officers and native officers. Some of them are really intelligent men, capable of performing their duties efficiently, and trustworthy, we believe, in any circumstances. Others are of a different type: base-minded, ignorant, and intriguing. This may be accounted for by the idiosyncracies of those who have had the most to do with their promotion—the regimental commandants. Every colonel is not a judge of men. In point of fact, there are very few that can lay claim to that distinction. The commanding officer who is a poor judge of native character creates bad native officers, whereas he who has more discrimination creates good ones, but the interests involved are too important to be left to the chances of any one man's discrimination. Perhaps the best plan of surmounting an acknowledged obstacle in the way of Lord Salisbury's new scheme of organization would be to take the powers of promotion to the commissioned ranks quite out of the hands of regimental officers, and to vest them in the hands of examiners at presidency colleges specially instituted for the education of non-commissioned officers *regimentally selected* as candidates for promotion to the commissioned ranks. A good deal has been written about giving direct commissions to young natives of birth and position, and this idea might succeed in the dashing *corps d'élite* of the Bengal Army, but we are far from thinking it would prove successful if applied to the native Lines of Bombay and Madras. The danger would be this, that these officers would obtain a greater influence over their men than the European officers could counteract, and it is much to be feared that they might be tempted to use that influence badly; or let us say at once—dishonestly. The intrigues regarding promotion which go on in a native regiment are beyond belief. If it were not for the dogged determination the unflinching honesty of the European officers, the intriguing element would be irrepressible; consequently, we are not among those who would advise any weakening of the powers of the European officers, by introducing that new and dangerous element, the young native gentleman (a Brahmin possibly), of birth and fortune to a regiment. It is better to go on in the old way, with some improvements to meet the spirit of the times; but we certainly would not educate the native officer unless we educated, or in other words, "liberalised" the non commissioned officers and sepoys as well. We would try to make the Native Army *English* in speech, and as far as possible English in manners, before we made the subadar an imitation of the Sandhurst cadets; and as we have frequently pointed out, without avail, the assumed impracticability of doing this is simply a bugbear. Old Indian officers are so wedded to the traditions of their service that they cannot conceive or imagine an English speaking native regiment, and yet it is a fact that their sepoys are voluntarily learning English under their noses, and using it in converse with one another while professing to their officers to speak nothing but Hindostanee. In fact, the sepoy here shows himself more intelligent than his colonel. He sees that men of his class in civil life get on by learning the hedge school three R's, but he knows his officers' prejudices, and gives way to them, aware, too, as he is, of the advantage he has in speaking his own language to one who only half understands it. We would make the education of the commissioned officers and of the sepoys go in a measure hand in hand together, and take the intelligence of the ranks as the basis on which to erect the *curriculum* of the native officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 22ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Thibet, Commander J. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. with the English mails of the 22nd ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.—Mr. C. Stewart.
From Venice —Mr. Cottell.
From Brindisi.—Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Parfitt, Mr. H. Reid, Mrs. Loyd, Mr. Maycock, Major Bannerman, Col. H. Forbes, Col. Haigh, Mr. Hahn
From Aden.—Hossein and three friends.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Two days ago it was announced in the *Journal des Débats*, from the London correspondent of that paper, that the English Government were about to apply to Parliament for a vote of £5,000,000—presumably because England was about to become involved in the Turco-Russian war. The statement was received with incredulity, but on the following morning (yesterday) the *Morning Post*, a Government organ, published a cautiously worded paragraph to the same effect, though omitting any reference to the amount of the loan. To-day's *Standard*, another Government organ, declares the statement to be groundless, and that the reference to five millions on the part of its foreign contemporary arose from a confusion of mind respecting the Indian loan. To-day's *Daily Telegraph*, which always aims at being a Ministerial journal—whichever side may be in office—endorses, though in a modified form, the statement of the *Morning Post*; and the *Daily News* evidently believes that behind all this smoke there must be a certain amount of fire. I have had the opportunity of conversing on this subject with many leading men, and I find that nothing is definitely known in quarters where one would expect to obtain good information. The fact, however, that Mr. Gladstone believes the statement has given a wider credence to the story than it would have otherwise received, and it is mysteriously hinted that Mr. Gladstone has been inspired by that member of the Cabinet with whose foreign policy he is so strictly in accord, and who is credited with pulling the wires on the front Opposition bench in order to galvanise the Government with an increased flow of humanitarianism. This is a daring charge to bring against Lord Salisbury, for it amounts to disloyalty to his colleagues, but many of Mr. Gladstone's companions in exile evidently believe it. The rumour, therefore, that the Government are about to ask the House of Commons for the sinews of war finds more general acceptance than one would have expected. Even supposing the statement to be true, it does not necessarily follow that England will be mixed up in the present campaign. There is, I know, a current belief in diplomatic circles that, if Austria takes the field, England will sooner or later join her, and there is no doubt that the most recent news from Vienna indicates that a change is rapidly coming over the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government. The most, however, that Count Andrassy is credited with, is an intention to occupy Bosnia, Servia, and Herzegovina, and then only in case Prince Milan becomes an ally of the Russian invader. This step, however, will be taken purely in self interest, not as against either of the present belligerents, but just as we should occupy Egypt if we found that it was becoming a theatre of war. We know too little of what has just passed at Ployesti between Prince Milan and the Czar to anticipate what will really be the policy of Servia, but this aspect of the situation should not escape notice—that while Russia, out of a desire to keep Austria quiet, will decline to accept Servia as an ally, she may not object to Prince Milan fighting on his own account, or, what is more likely, she may enter into a bargain with Servia to permit of Russian troops passing through a part of the Servian territory. Viewed in whatever light we may regard the present situation, it seems a long step from Austria's present condition to an attitude of belligerency. And the distance is not lessened when we remember that the Slavophile military element at Vienna was never in greater influence than at the present moment. As, too, it is certain, that England will not go into this war single-handed, or with no other ally than Turkey, the suggestion seems all the more credible that an application for a Parliamentary vote does not necessarily mean the evolution of a warlike policy. Not only the recent speeches of Lords Salisbury and Derby, but the statements that prevail in official circles indicate, as I showed in my last letter, that the pacific section of the Cabinet is in the ascendant; and it is the talk of the town that Lord Beaconsfield is bitterly disappointed at his repeated defeats by his colleagues. My own view, therefore, is that if the Government intend to ask for a vote of money, it will be for some other than the immediate purposes of war. The House of Commons will not grant a general open credit, but it would undoubtedly vote a sum of money to defray the extraordinary expenditure which has been involved in the recent military preparations of the army and navy. It is also highly possible that the Government may desire to develope those preparations to a larger degree; and, besides this, there are other circumstances which are not of a military character. Everybody knows how full the air has been of rumours about the purchase of Egypt, and now a general belief prevails that a British suzerainty of that country will be one of the fruits of this campaign. I should have thought that if such an acquisition was to be made at all it would have been done at the end of the war. It may, however, be that the Government contemplate making that step at an earlier period than is generally expected, and that they have been urged to this by the announcement of a design to destroy the canal. If this is in contemplation, so that we may the more surely secure the direct control and defence of the waterway, some ground may be discovered for the rumours that now prevail. At the present moment, however, those outside the Cabinet can only form conjectures. Should I, before closing this letter, learn anything more definite than what I have written above, I will add it in the shape of a postscript.

Last night's debate on the Indian Budget was remarkable for two things—first, because it has taken place at a much earlier period of the year than usual, and next because it led to an announcement on the part of the Indian Government of their intention to introduce a new system of keeping accounts different to that suggested by Sir J. Strachey. Save a few Indian experts, nobody could possibly understand the figures with which they were drenched by the half dozen speakers who took part in last night's debate. It was the extreme difficulty of comprehending the subject which led to such a thin house. Fifty or sixty members were present during Lord George Hamilton's speech, but half a dozen of them were fast asleep. Even Mr. Courtney, who is supposed to be a great authority on Indian subjects, was for a time among the somnolents, and after Lord George Hamilton had sat down the House cleared so rapidly that at one stage of the debate there were only five members present. One daring member ventured on a "count," and the Government only saved themselves by the skin of their teeth. They whipped in just two more than the necessary 40. There is little to be said of the debate itself. Lord George Hamilton read a carefully prepared essay, and was complimented for his lesson all round. Lord George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Smollet, and Sir George Balfour repeated the same old pessimist stories that we have heard for years past, and by reason of that very confusion of accounts which the Government hope to remedy, the House was no more fitted to pronounce an opinion upon the conflicting views of the gentlemen named with the sanguine anticipations of the Under-Secretary and Mr. Laing, than it would have been to pronounce an opinion on the religious doctrines of Plato or Confucius. Some surprise was expressed that the new loan should be taken for £5,000,000 instead of £3,500,000 as originally proposed, and Lord George Hamilton's explanation showed to those who read between the lines that there had been a conflict of opinion on this subject between the Home and the Indian authorities. Save this, and the method of keeping accounts, the debate did not bring forth one single new feature. Not a word was said in the discussion on the Fuller case, or the cotton duties. Both these subjects are reserved for special resolutions, and in regard to the latter I may state that the Government is prepared to support Mr. Birley's motion as against the amendment of Sir George Campbell, in case the latter should be pressed to a division.

The war has again reached a stage when the principal question is the attitude of one of the neutral Powers. The rumour has again spread, and has come from so many different sources as to force belief, that Servia will take a part in the military operations. Unquestionably the Principality has called out her militia, and, in case of a conflict, would seem to be tolerably advanced in her preparations for it. If Prince Milan should thus yield to the war party, an Austrian occupation of his territory, it is now beyond question, would immediately follow. It is even said that the Austrian military authorities have massed troops for this purpose in Croatia, Dalmat

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The Amir has received several despatches from Turkistan lately, and some are from the Russian Governor. He said in durbar that Russia seeks his alliance, and he expects large sums of money and other presents from her. The perusal of these despatches has evidently high-fied him. On repeated and urgent representations of General Daood Shah and Ashmutoola Khan, two months' pay has been ordered to the troops at Cabul, and one month's pay to the troops at Lalpoora. Mahomed Ali Khan, son of Nowroz Khan, who was kept by the Amir under surveillance as a hostage, has made his escape and rejoined his father, who declares that unless he is restored to his Government of Lalpoora, he will go over to the British and injure the Amir's interests to the utmost.

The Akhoond of Swat has expressed himself friendly to the English, and has stopped all religious agitation against them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Total tendered for, Rs. 3,32,14,300. Average rate of tenders, Rs. 95-15 as. Lowest rate accepted, Rs. 95-4 as. Average rate of allotments, Rs. 96-7 as. The loan produces Rs. 2,41,13,000.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CAPTURE OF TIRNOVA BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

According to a Russian official Despatch, the Russian Cavalry on Saturday last took by surprise the garrison of Tirnova numbering 3,000 men.

The Turks are retreating in the direction of Osman Bazar.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Unofficial Russian accounts state that the reason of the Russian retreat in Armenia is because the number of the Turkish force and its powers of resistance had been underrated, and that the operating columns of the Russians were inadequate.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.—INTENTIONS OF ROUMANIA.

The necessity of establishing depots retards the advance of the Russians in Bulgaria and the Dobrudscha, the Turks having removed or destroyed everything in their way.

It is believed that Abdul Kerim Pasha will remain on the defensive in the fortresses.

Prince Charles of Roumania is at Kalafat, and it is alleged that he intends the Roumanian Army to cross the Danube.

THE EXPORT OF HORSES FROM GERMANY.

The German Government has prohibited the export of horses.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 8th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day, per P. and O. Steamer Bokhara.

LONDON, JULY 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sunats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6 8-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Bar Silver 53½

Arrivals—City of Baltimore and Indis.

Departures—Cosmopolitan and Saturno.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 10.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 10, 10-50 A.M.

H. M.'s Undaunted left for Madras.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 10.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 86, W. S. 79, min. 76, bar. 29·91.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind West 4, ther. 82, bar. 30·6. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 7 15 P.M.—Weather pretty fair, wind N., N.W., W. Fall of rain 16 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E., ther. 90, bar. 29·97.

VIZIANAGRAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light ther. 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 24 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	..... 1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight... 1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits,	3 " " ... 1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3	" " ... 1s 9 1-16d.	"

MR. T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

MR. R. W. LODWICK, Accountant-General Madras, now on leave in England, has sent in his resignation of the Civil Service.

DR. T. RINGER, of the 4th Goorkhas, will succeed Dr. J. Newton in the medical charge of Dalhousie on the latter's retirement.

OUR latest home advices report, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that General Grant, the late President of the United States, contemplates a visit to India next cold season.

A VERY serious Treasury defalcation, by a native official, is being investigated by Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

THE statement has been made that Mr. Robert Knight has been ostracised from Government House, but we have reason to believe that there is no foundation for it.

THE Lord Mayor of London has received from the Maharajah of Burdwan £20, in aid of the wives and children of the miners killed in the accident near Pontypridd. His Highness also stated his intention to contribute a similar sum for distribution among "those brave men who so grandly and heroically risked their lives in the rescue of their unfortunate comrades."

A SCION of the Great Mogul has been at Simla for some days, paying visits to the high officials of the State. He has had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, and seemed to be very much pleased with the reception that was accorded by the representative of Her Majesty the Empress of India to the representative of the family of the ex King of Delhi. This nobleman, who is accompanied by his two sons, remained firm and staunch during those critical times which effaced from the face of that famous Mogul city, Delhi, the last descendant of the Great Timur family.

THE deaths of two Indian officers are announced. Major General Angelo Edward Osborn, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died on the 16th ult. at the age of forty-nine, entered the Indian army in 1843, served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, including the capture of Lucknow. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, who died on the 15th ult. at Aix-les Bains, in his forty-seventh year, entered the Indian service in 1848, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857 58, and was present at the battle of Agra. He was also for some years cantonment magistrate at Agra.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* in a communication dated from Bucharest, the 8th June, says:—"A babel of tongues is heard here. An army of contractors has gathered from all Europe, and there are 320 newspaper correspondents in Roumania."

It is stated in a Berlin telegram that the terms demanded by Messrs. Mendelssohn, of Berlin, for the loan made to the Russian Government have caused serious disappointment at St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister of Finance, Herr von Reutern, is much censured for agreeing to them, and the transaction is reported to have provoked the Czar's personal displeasure. The *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg says that a home loan will be announced in Russia as soon as the first great victory shall have been achieved. The foreign loan now to be issued is intended to provide funds for paying the interest due upon former loans as well as for meeting engagements incurred abroad in connection with the war.

MR. LAING gave notice on June 22 of his intention to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Monday, June 25, whether he can give the House any information confirming or contradicting a statement of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Erzeroum, to the effect that in the recent battle near Delibaba, Sir Arnold Kemball was in such a prominent position with the Turkish army as to have been mistaken for a general acting with their forces, and to have only escaped the pursuit of the Cossacks by the fleetness of his horse; and whether the instructions given to Sir Arnold Kemball and any other British officers accompanying the belligerent armies on either side are such as to prevent them from doing anything inconsistent with a strict observance of the spirit and letter of her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says:—The secret of the English policy is the consciousness of England's military weakness. Since the time that the English were obliged to play so subordinate a role in the Crimea, they eschew every war, at least in Europe. They cannot decide themselves to introduce general military service, and their volunteers may not be despised in case of an invasion of the happy island, but for a foreign war they do not enter into consideration. Part of their enlisted army the English want to keep their British Empire, and there remain only 40,000 men available if they commenced a war on the Continent. With this there is little to be done nowadays, and if, through the use of torpedoes, the supremacy of the English fleet became questionable, England would sink before the rising generation disappears to the level of a Power of the second rank. England is for the present not to be counted on, and whether extraordinary events will be able to supply the wanting Chathams and Palmerstons we must wait to see.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* gives the following as being the actual distribution of the Russian forces in the valley of the Danube. On the extreme right the 9th Corps, resting on the river Sobyl at Krajova, is in connection with the left of the Roumanian army, the head-quarters of the Russian corps being at Slatina. In the centre of the line the 12th Corps is concentrated to the south-west, and the 8th Corps to the south-east of Bucharest. Then comes the 11th Corps, of which the 32nd Division is at Oltenitza, the 11th Division at Ibrailla. The left wing of the whole army is formed by the 7th Corps, assembled at Galatz, Reni, and Ismaila. In the second line the 14th Corps is coming up into position behind the right wing, the 13th Corps in rear of the centre, and the 4th behind the left. Oltenitza and Zimnitza are held by the *Heeres-Zeitung* to be the points at which the main army will in all probability attempt to force the passage of the river; the real endeavour being accompanied or preceded by feints made by the forces in the Dobrudscha, and by the Roumanian army from Lom; both these demonstrations, however, being turned into actual advances, should no opposition be offered to them or should the central attack be crowned with success.

THE two Trans-Pacific S. S. Companies are making great efforts to secure the command of the American tea carrying trade. This trade has of late years undergone several changes, amongst which the continued development of the Suez Canal traffic must not be overlooked. Thus in the season 1875-6 the shipments by the different routes were roughly as follows:—

San Francisco	lbs. 6,780,000
Suez Canal	" 1,950,000
Sailing Vessel	" 9,570,000

whilst in the season just concluded the relative proportions were—

San Francisco	lbs. 5,750,000
Suez Canal	" 9,000
Sailing Vessel	" 6,230,000

It will thus be seen that while the Suez Canal traffic more than doubled, the other two routes show a large falling off. With a view of retaining the trade thus slipping from their grasp, the P. M. S. and O. & O Companies have determined on offering shippers farther facilities, and with this view have mutually made arrangements to run an extra steamer during the height of the tea season. With this object a steamer will leave San Francisco about every twelve days until the 1st of September, whilst from Hongkong they will run at an interval of seven to ten days ago.

MR. GLADSTONE has consented to sit to Mr. Theed for a life-size statue to be placed in the Manchester town-hall. The unveiling of the Cobden statue at Bradford by Mr. Bright was expected to take place on the 4th inst.

ONE of the strangest phases of superstition that are to be found among the Chinese is that which bears a very close relationship to the belief of the Church of Rome in works of supererogation. The Chinese believe that they can transfer good works from one to the other by private arrangement or purchase, the bargain being perfectly valid in the sight of Heaven. Lately a Chinaman was called to the bedside of a sick friend. The patient was in an uneasy state of mind, for, as he said, he had not led a very good life and was rather uncertain what sort of a reception he was likely to meet with in the other world. "Ah, I've been very different from you," he sighed. (His visitor was a man well-known for his constant liberality to the poor.) "How much, now, did you give away last year?" His friend named the amount without difficulty, it being his practice to set apart a certain sum per month for charitable purposes. "Well, now," said the sick man, "do an act of charity to me; I have never given away anything; let me, therefore, buy one month's charity of you—make over your good deeds, for that time, to me; you have merit enough and to spare." His friend readily acceded; the patient gave him a bank order for a twelfth part of the donations he had made during the previous year, and his conscience was relieved at once. He was then credited with the amount in his account current with Heaven, and singularly enough began to recover steadily from that day. Let us hope his poor neighbours will reap the benefit for the future.

THE *Leader*:—The Services in general may not be aware of a considerable boon which has been conferred on their impecunious members by section 424 of the New Civil Procedure Code. The provisions of this section ought to be a sufficient answer to those captious grumblers who complain of the habitual disregard for their interests manifested by the superior authorities, as it illustrates the truly paternal fore-thought of a sympathising Government. It may easily be imagined that nothing could be more annoying to an officer who had arranged to enjoy his leave, or take his final departure from the country, and who had to provide for his passage and no small prospective expenditure, than to be compelled by the institution of a suit and the threat of arrest to fritter away his little stock of ready money in paying his creditors. This was a matter of tolerably frequent occurrence, and steps would be taken, especially by a certain pestilent Association, to prevent individuals from departing in peace without first coming to a satisfactory arrangement with their creditors. The section above quoted virtually does away with this ignoble inconvenience, and forbids the institution of a suit against any public officer without two months' previous notice, and the Act defines "public officer" in the broadest and most liberal spirit. Two months, it must be allowed, gives ample time for the disposal of one's property, and the completion of all necessary arrangements preparatory to turning one's back upon an ungrateful country and upon creditors who expect to be paid. Under the ruder laws which formerly sufficed one month's time was thought ample notice, and even that protection was restricted to suits referring to acts done in the discharge of a public duty. Legislation of a more scientific order, however, has now swept away that limitation, and invested all public officers with some portion of the sanctity which should attach to all persons directly connected with the Government. The Trades' Association may possibly view this matter in a different light, but what do they know of the beauties of legal science?

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Committee—consisting of Sir F. Souter, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Mr. E. A. Sassoon—appointed by the Town Council to consider the best site for the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the city of Bombay came to their decision yesterday. After inspecting various sites, they decided unanimously that the best and most artistic was that part of the Queen's Road, opposite the centre of the level crossing at Church Gate railway station, at the junction of the Queen's Road, Marine Lines, and Rotten Row. Here the statue will exactly face the Frere Fountain, and in the distance the handsome façade of the Town Hall will close the view. The site originally proposed was the corner of vacant land opposite the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, but although this would have been an acceptable situation in many respects, and chiefly from its contiguity to the building bearing the name of the donor, it was found that it could not be made use of because the line of Ramparts Row has already been laid out and cannot now be altered, so that a statue placed at the corner of the oval could not be in the centre of the street, and to an onlooker going along the main road would have looked all askew. On the site chosen the statue will have the advantage of being near the splendid row of buildings extending from the Queen's Statue to the Secretariat, and yet be able to stand out prominently without being dwarfed by the too close neighbourhood of lofty buildings. This site also is in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of Bombay, and when the statue is placed there few Europeans or natives will not have an opportunity of seeing and admiring it.

THE PICTURESQUE TOURIST.*

We have received from Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay, a copy of a neat little volume called the "Picturesque Tourist: a Handy Guide Round the World." The tour described commences at Liverpool, proceeds to New York, crosses the American Continent to San Francisco, and goes on to Japan and India, whence the tourist is left to make his way back to England by way of Egypt and the European Continent. The book contains a great deal of information, and is illustrated with representations of the principal scenes and cities touched in the tour. We suppose the part of the book which describes America is correct, because some care appears to have been taken with it; but both Japan and India are dismissed very summarily and unsatisfactorily. The information about India is meagre and incorrect. For instance, the intending tourist is told that "together with the adjacent islands of Colaba, Salsette, Butchers' Island, Elephants Caves, and Carugah (? Caranjah) Bombay forms a fine harbour." Nothing could well be vaguer than this, or more inaccurate. He is also told that the population of Bombay is 450,000, when it is, according to the last census, nearer 650,000; that the distance to Poona is 90 miles, when it is 120; that the distance to Delhi is 965 miles, when it is 1,235; and that the principal hotels are the "Byculla, Esplanade." We would pity the traveller who depended solely upon the "Picturesque Tourist" for information about the principal places in India. Perhaps the information it gives about America, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand may be more trustworthy; at all events we hope it is. The book is well printed and very handy.

* Bombay: Thacker & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE London Castle arrived at Suez at 8 p.m. on the 21st ult., the first steamer with the new season's teas from Hankow.

FOUND.—On Monday evening last a Portuguese lad picked up two currency notes of Rs. 100 each lying on the Piquet Road, and handed them over to the Police.

A DISCLAIMER OF CANDIDATURE.—We are requested to state that Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady is not a candidate for any of the ten wards at the forthcoming elections.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 35 from "A Friend," through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, Colonel Hancock presiding, when a fair amount of miscellaneous business was disposed of. A report of the proceedings will be published in an early issue.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. R. H. Vincent assumed charge of his new appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, yesterday. Mr. Mills, who had hitherto held the acting appointment, consequently returns to his duties as Superintendent of Police of the C. Division.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band 20th Regt. N. I. at the Gymkhana to-day at 6 p. m.

Quickstep	Th- Duet	Carter
Valse	Lullaby	Gurney
Selection	Don Pasquale	Donizetti
Valse	Brise Des Nuits	Lamothe
Galop	Le Voltige	Lumbye

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Monday last the whole of the front apartments of a four-storied house, belonging to Sree Nagjee Maharaj, situated in Jugtewan Khan Street, came down with a crash, but fortunately no persons were injured. Apparently the house was in a dilapidated condition, and notice had been served upon the owners to pull it down; it was consequently vacated by the occupants about ten days ago.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. W. bb, D. G. Price, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and described as an American, was charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in that he made away with Rs. 737 from the cash chest of the Company from the brake van of the up Nagpore passenger train on the 7th June. The case was postponed to the 12th inst., and the prisoner remanded to jail.

FOOTBALL.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the English *versus* the Scotch and Irish match is to be played this afternoon on the usual ground near the Bandstand. A very good match is to be anticipated, as there are already 18 names down on each side. The English are the favourites, and it is rumoured that their captain has been in hard training for the match. The Scotch and Irish players have been rather backward in coming forward, but we hope that they will muster in force this evening.

EXTORTION BY PEONS.—A correspondent enquires, "Do heads of the different departments of Government know that extortion of the most glaring kind is carried on by peons, jemadars, dhalayats, duffadars, &c. in attendance on them, an extortion sanctioned by prescriptive usage, and most tyrannically practised upon native gentlemen when they go to visit their official superiors and at their homes too? In order to conciliate the good-will of these satellites, it is necessary either to regale them with profusion, or to load them with gifts. If they are satisfied, the harpies will readily usher in the native visitors; if otherwise, they revenge themselves by not handing the visitors' card to the sahibs, and by telling them that the sahibs are busy and cannot see them, though the sahibs are at leisure. To avert the delay, inconvenience, and vexation to which native gentlemen are exposed from these causes, they are prepared to submit to any sacrifice, and to incur a large amount of unnecessary expenditure. Is there no one who can eradicate this infamous custom?"

A SWINDLING CONCERN.—Two Parsees from Madras arrived at Bangalore a few days ago and arranged to have a lottery on what they termed the "wheel of fortune principle," all prizes and no blanks, and by means of the circulation of hand bills which set forth the number and value of the prizes to be raffled, and the help of advertisements in the local papers, managed to induce a good many of the public of Bangalore to attend and try their luck. The lottery was held in the upper room of the Skating Rink, in which place all the prizes with their numbers and value were paraded to view. The tickets, properly numbered, were said to be placed in a small cask which went round to the merry call of the speculative purchasers of the lottery; during the drawing however some ticket-holders questioned whether *all* the prize number tickets had been put into the cask, when as a piece of bounce, Master Parsee said he would lay Rs. 500 to 50 that on examination *all* the prize tickets would be found contained therein. Some who were present took the man at his word and an examination took place, when it was found that no tickets for the valuable prizes were in the box, and that all the prizes put in were of the most paltry description! The exposure having been made in the presence of a large number of ticket holders, many of whom had drawn a couple of hair pins, a cork brass buttons, glass beads, Indian pice tools, and other paltry prizes—the gentlemen who had taken up the Parsee's bet called on him to pay up the Rs. 500, but this he refused to do, so as a *per contra* the winners helped themselves to prizes to the value of Rs. 500. After this there was great commotion and the Police were called in; the matter was reported to the Police Superintendent, who, we believe, applied for a warrant for the apprehension of the lottery proprietors on a charge of cheating. This, we are sorry to say, the Magistrate refused, on what grounds we cannot say, but a more deliberate fraud and attempt to cheat has not been practised on the public of Bangalore, and we call on Mr. Gordon, the Judicial Commissioner, to take notice of this refusal on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate to apprehend such barefaced swindlers. A large number of people have been fraudulently cased of their rupees in open daylight, and when the matter is reported by the Police no notice whatever is taken of it. How the Parsees escaped with a whole skin is a mystery to us, but we hear that all their goods have been detained in the Rink, and we are informed that the Parsees will return the money taken from the public if applied for—that is to say, the public who have been grossly cheated are to condone an offence which we believe is punishable under the I. P. C.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Monday, July 10, up to 6 a.m.	0 1	0 0	0 0
Previously registered	36 57	23 59	29 80
Total up to date	36 58	23 59	29 80
Fall up to 10th July 1876	15 66	15 5	18 73

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, Commander J. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday with China and Australian mails, and the following passengers:—

From Hong-Kong—Lt.-Col. H. W. P. Lobwick, Asst. Paymaster.

From Calcutta—Mr. W. F. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. V. Muir.

From Madras—Major and Mrs. Cleland Resident and child.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following among other short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball:—

GUR-GHDAS HEMPEY *vs.* TRIGUNDAS SHRIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,500. The first defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with interest and costs.

S. STARJEE AND COMPANY *vs.* BAGHOONATHDASS LILLADHUR.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

CHAPARAI *vs.* LUKHMIDAS NARRON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the defendant. The suit was brought against the executrix and executor of the will of the late Petamber Narron, dated 3rd February 1870, to recover an amount due for a legacy under the will. After some discussion his Lordship gave a decree for an account. Further directions and costs reserved.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

GOOLBAHE *vs.* MANOCHJEH LIMJEE MANOCHJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that the translations were not ready and that some of the witnesses had not been served owing to a difficulty experienced in serving some female witnesses.

Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir and Hormusjee for the defendant, said he did not consent to the motion entirely. He was led to think that the application was made only for the purpose of delay, and the reasons given for the postponement were exceedingly vague. Owing to the plaintiff's letter having been received late the preceding day, defendant's solicitors had been unable to communicate with their client. Mr. Mehta said he would consent to a short postponement on the defendant's costs being paid.

His Lordship told Mr. Macpherson to renew his application on Thursday next, as the case was on the long causes list and was not likely to be reached that day.

Mr. Macpherson said this was a suit for damages for a breach of promise of marriage; and it was somewhat ungracious on the part of the defendant to ask for costs.

His Lordship said the application had better be renewed next Thursday (to-morrow).

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, June 22.)

THOUGH Kars is still unoccupied by the Russians, the Turks have met with one or two defeats to the South-east of Erzeroum, in Asia Minor.

In Montenegro the Turks have won decisive victories over the montenegrins.

There are rumours of an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Germany having been concluded.

At Constantinople there is still much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, and a popular outbreak is anticipated.

A declaration by the Duke Decazes that the French Government has every confidence in the Italian Government, and that its policy towards Italy will be one of unchanged friendship and respect, has created an impression of reassurance.

In France the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Duc de Broglie's Government, and the Senate is expected to support Marshal MacMahon's demand for a dissolution by a majority of 15 or 6 votes.

An attempt has been made by the Nationalists—the majority—in the Prussian Protestant Church Synod to get rid of the Court Chaplain, Dr. Kogel. The Emperor William has signified his adherence to that form of belief.

In the House of Lords there has been (June 15) a short but important debate on our policy in Afghanistan, and Lord Granville's amendment to the Burials Bill, allowing Dissenters to bury their dead with their own services in churchyards, has been accepted by a majority of 16.

In the House of Commons the Prisons Bill and University Bill have been read a third time; there have been discussions on the navy, and Lord Hartington on the qualities of the ironclad Inflexible, raised in the debate on the Navy Estimates; while last evening, June 21, several important questions were asked of Ministers on the subject of the confessional in the Church of England; and the Idian Budget was introduced by Lord G. Hamilton.

Lord G. Hamilton explained in his financial statement that the depreciation in the value of silver and the famine had brought about a deficiency of £1,858,000 in the estimated receipts, while the expenditure had exceeded the estimate by £1,727,000. The traffic receipts on the guaranteed railroads, estimated at eight and a-half millions, had reached £10,317,000, and the net loss in exchange on money in transit had been reduced from one million and a-quarter to £420,000. For next year he calculated upon a revenue of £52,192,000, and an expenditure of £53,144,000. The growth of the debt in India was owing to the outlay on public works, famine, and other extraordinary expenditure. Government asked power to borrow in England 2½ millions to be added to the permanent debt.

The freedom of the City of London was formally presented to Mr. Disraeli on Friday, June 15, and on Monday a house dinner was given in his honour at the Reform Club, Earl Granville presiding.

The town of St. John's, New Brunswick, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

After a trial extending over four days a special jury has decided that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant are guilty of publishing a book calculated to deprave public morals, but has acquitted them of any corrupt motive. Sentence deferred.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Maj.-Gen. A. E. Osborn, Ben. Ret., Lieut-Col. H. A. Prinsep, Ben. S. C.; F. M. Lewin, late Mad. C.S.; Lieut-Gen. Sir H. James; Lord Justice Mellish; Sir A. V. Rumbold, Bart.; Sir T. S. Western, Bart.; Admiral Ross; Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville; Lady Stirling-Maxwell; the Hon. Mrs. A. Thellusson; Miss Mary Carpenter.

THE following is sent from Paris to the *Daily News*:—A Cairo correspondent says that a plot has been discovered to destroy the passage of the Suez Canal by blowing in the banks at a point between Ismailia and Port Said by nitro-glycerine. The plot was discovered by the Egyptian Government. England requested Egypt to watch the canal with renewed vigilance. Consequently the Khedive has appointed a commission for the defence of the canal composed of General Stone Pasha as president, with Admiral Mackillop Pasha, Admiral Frederigo Pasha, and Captain Morrice Bey. Troops have been sent to patrol the banks of the canal."

THE Egyptian troops arrived at Constantinople on the 16th June, and were despatched to Varna. Prince Hassan, who has been staying at the palace of the Khedive, on the Bosphorus, is about to start to take the command of them. The Envoy sent by the Sultan to the Emperor of Morocco to request the despatch of a Moorish contingent has been entertained with great honours, but the reply of the Emperor is not yet known. The Bey of Tunis has sent a letter to the Sultan, in which he apologizes for his inability to send a contingent of troops, but promises a money contribution. Abdel Merik Khan, the hereditary Prince of Bokhara, has arrived at Constantinople and submitted to the Sultan a plan of attack against Russia, and also a scheme for enlisting Mussulman volunteers. The Porte has sent an agent, an Englishman, to Afghanistan.

THE BRITISH FORCE FOR EGYPT.

WE are enabled to give the details of the British force which, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Steele, is under orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Egypt. The cavalry for the expedition will consist of only three regiments, namely, the 8th, 19th, and 21st Hussars. The first troops to land in Egypt will be a brigade of Infantry from Malta, consisting of the 42nd Highlanders, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the 74th Highlanders, and the 101st Bengal Fusilier. These corps will be replaced by the 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusilier, the 69th and the 102nd Regiments, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, all from Gibraltar. These will remain at Malta until replaced by other troops of the line (not yet named) from England, and will then move on to Egypt. A Brigade of Guards, consisting of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, 2nd Battalion Coldstreams, and 1st Battalion Scots Fusiliers, will move direct from England to Egypt. Colonel De Horsey (Grenadier Guards) will command the brigade. In addition to the above, a force of 5,000 men (all natives and all Moslems) will be sent to Egypt from India. This will make the total force as nearly as possible 14,000 or 15,000 men.

We understand that it is the full intention of Her Majesty's Government to apply to Parliament for a grant on account of the expenses which will be necessarily incurred in order to protect British interests in the East, unless some at present unforeseen changes should take place in the political situation. The amount which Parliament will be asked to vote will, we have reason to believe, be either £5,000,000 or £10,000,000. Whatever the sum may be, it will, we think, be cheerfully voted, and Ministers will have the approval of the country generally in any course which they may find it necessary to take. We learn on undoubted authority that all the necessary preparations for the despatch of the British force to Egypt are completed. Those preparations include a camp, which has already been marked out, so that the English expeditionary force would find everything ready for its reception in Egypt.—*Whitehall Review.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

ERZEROUM, June 19 (delayed in transmission).—Further particulars of the fighting near Zedikan last Saturday, state that it commenced early in the morning, and lasted until two o'clock in the afternoon. At noon the Turks, numbering 12,000 men, were surprised by a Russian force numbering 20,000. The Turks were compelled to fall back, and take up a position in the Delibaba defile. Ferik Mehmed Pasha was killed by a ball at the commencement of the action. The Turkish loss is stated at 800 men. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has arrived at Kupriköi.

June 21, 8 p.m.—The Russian left wing has fallen back upon Delialar and Zedikan, and the right wing of the Turkish army is in front of the mountain gorge at Delibaba.

Rumours have been current here that during the recent fighting a ball passed through Sir Arnold Kemball's cap, and that Captain Norman was wounded. These reports are untrue. A shell fell and burst between Sir Arnold Kemball and Captain Norman, but the only result was that the latter's coat was torn.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is still in position at Houn Dusi.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The Porte is preparing a note to the Powers upon the cruelties committed by the Russians in the Caucasus and at Ardahan. It is stated to be in possession of proof that Ardahan was surrendered to the enemy by act of treason.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

MADHERA, June 22.—There is no fresh political news of importance, great contentment being reported from the Transvaal, and the Queen's birthday having been celebrated with general rejoicings. The Napoleon Shepstone had received a large number of native chiefs.

CAPE TOWN (*via* MADEIRA), June 5.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings in the Transvaal. A petition to Her Majesty approving the annexation is being extensively signed among the members of the Volksraad and the landowners. Another petition declares that Messrs. Kruger and Jurisson only represent a minority of the people of the Transvaal.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The special mission sent to the Emperor of Morocco with a firman from the Sultan demanding military assistance, was received by an escort of fifty horsemen. The person in charge of it being, however, a Moorish subject and of inferior rank, was not treated by the Emperor on the footing of a special envoy, and his mission is understood to have been without result.

ATHENS, June 22.—Letters received here from Constantinople state that the Turkish War Department is destitute of funds, and that the execution of many contracts is therefore suspended.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

BELGRADE, June 21.

The Turks are busily strengthening their positions opposite Gladova, in order to repel the anticipated Russian attack. Unusual activity prevails among the Russians all along the banks of the Danube.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 23.

Some correspondence has been exchanged between the Austrian Government and the Porte relative to the warlike preparations of Austria. The Austrian Government has declared its intention of occupying a portion of Servia should events render such a step necessary.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

BUCHAREST, June 21.

REPORTS are in circulation here to-day that 5,000 Cossacks had crossed the Danube near Ibrailla and met with a reverse; but the only foundation I can ascertain for this report is that about 200 of this horsemen crossed at Ibrailla, and found the water on the Turkish flats too deep to be forded, when they returned without loss.

PARIS, June 21.

It is asserted by the Turks that the Russians having been beaten in the neighbourhood of Van, were pursued as far as Bayazid, and that the Russian garrison of that town has capitulated.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

PERA, June 20.

I understand the authorities here have received information of a defeat of the Russian left column, and the destruction of Bayazid by the Turks. It is believed to be correct.

RUSTCHUK, June 21. 2 p.m.

The Russian attempt to occupy the island off Pirpos has utterly failed, owing to the severe cannonading maintained by the Turks.

News has just been received here that the Russian batteries at Slobozia have been destroyed by the Ottomans.

NICOPOLIS, June 21.

The Turkish batteries opened fire upon 24 Russian steamboats just opposite the mouth of the Jantra, steaming towards Zimnitza, but with little effect. Concentration of Russian troops continues on the opposite bank.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

PERA, June 21.

News has just arrived of a victory by the Turks at Van, which place the Russians were forced to evacuate. At the same time another division attacked Bayazid and drove out the Russian garrison. There was great slaughter, but no details have been yet received. Although we have no official notification, there is reason to believe that the news is true.

The junction of the Ottoman divisions in Montenegro is reported to have been effected yesterday, and it is said that the Turks are carrying everything before them.

SPALATO, June 21, 3-45 p.m.

All Saib's object was to seize Danilovgrad and effect a juncture with Suleiman Pasha. He advanced with his whole force, which exceeded the Montenegrin previous estimate—28,000—having also large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and tents for the occupation of Montenegrin territory. Bozo Petrovitch met the attack near Martinitch. The Turks, as on previous occasions, were taken in a trap by a flank and rear attack. Witnesses describe their route as a massacre. They were pursued for three hours. The Albanian militia only succeeded in saving over 3,000 of Berdo towards Podgoritza, but the Nizams were mowed down, only a few reaching the fort of Spuz. The Turks abandoned everything in their camp, all their cannon were taken, and they evacuated the positions they held just within the Montenegrin frontier at Maljot, Visocize, and Tankosevina. The Montenegrin losses were insignificant; the Turkish not yet computed owing to its magnitude. The Montenegrins never before made such a rich booty. Suleiman Pasha is believed to be wounded, and is closely followed by the Montenegrins. They hold the mountain positions on Suleiman's flanks. The issue of the battle is awaited with great confidence at Cettinje.

THIS DAY'S PARLIAMENT, JUNE 22.

The House of Commons assembled at two o'clock to-day (June 22) for a morning sitting.

Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any motion on the paper challenging the action of the Secretary of State for India with reference to the Fuller and Leeds case, and if he did not think it important or expedient that the House should have an early opportunity of expressing its opinion on the conduct of the Secretary of State for India; also, if any arrangement could be made by which the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of London (Mr. Lowe) could be enabled to bring forward his question in such a form as that it might be properly discussed.

Lord Claud Hamilton said that, in consequence of a personal communication, he should postpone the question of which he had given notice until Thursday next. The noble lord's interrogatory was as follows:—To ask the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to a pamphlet circulated by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, late Colonel-commanding the Cape Mounted Rifles, entitled "The Duke of Cambridge," and containing charges of the gravest and most unwarrantable character against his Royal Highness, as well as against other distinguished officers, his military superiors; and whether, having regard to the whole circumstances connected with the Dawkins's case, he was prepared to recommend her Majesty to dispense with that officer's further services.)

Sir Patrick O'Brien asked the Secretary of State for War, whether, in the event of the recommendations of the Army Promotion and Retirement Commission, being carried out in their entirety, the promotion of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Eng

...pleasure.] He could not doubt that ...ion honestly and truly advocated marriage. But ...as to the details of the work. It was admitted ...that they were given with great particularity, in the medical works to which reference had been made, and they would judge for themselves whether those details were calculated to excite passion. If they were then those other works were open to the like condemnation. If, on the other hand, they were of opinion that there was nothing in those details that might not be legitimately published, they would find to that effect. They were not dealing with a question of taste or feeling. They might think that it would be much better that those details were not given, but that would not be enough. They must be satisfied that they were intended to have the effect, and had the effect, of corrupting public morals. He now came to that which he regarded as the pith of the inquiry, and on which their verdict must turn. Knowing had in his work discussed the question of over population and its evils. He then came to consider how those evils, and the serious and disastrous—often fatal—consequences they led to, might be avoided, and hesitated that the only way to do so was to have recourse to artificial checks. Having alluded to what his lordship called "very unpleasant details, but details which he could not avoid referring to, the Lord Chief Justice said the jury would have to consider whether the defendants honestly believed that the evils of over-population were so great that those checks ought to be resorted to. That such was the honest opinion of the defendants he thought all who had heard them would believe; but he quite concurred with the Solicitor-General that, however honest might be their opinion, or good their motives, if that which they published was inconsistent with public morals and tended to destroy the domestic purity of women, they were responsible in that prosecution for their action. They held that they had a right to do as they had done, and they had, he must say, in a straightforward manner challenged the issue which the jury had to decide. There was one point on which the Solicitor-General had very properly laid great stress, and it was this—that, assuming the book was one fit for the perusal of married people, its wide and indiscriminate publication showed the unmarried of both sexes how they might safely indulge their passions, and that it therefore had the effect of corrupting public morals. If they took that view it certainly brought the book within the boundaries of the law. It might be said that those persons were not corrupted by the book, that they were corrupt already; and argued, on the other hand—and not without foundation—that though those checks might be consistent with morality amongst the married, yet that a widespread knowledge of them would be a strong temptation to the unmarried That was the form in which the question came before them. They would remember that, though the book might have been published for the benefit of mankind, yet that if in its scope and effect it was subversive of the morality of society, it was their bounden duty to find the defendants guilty. It was, however, for the prosecution to make out their case. If it had been made out, no conviction that the defendants had acted from a sense of duty, or with a desire to do good, could justify the publication of a work the publishing of which they believed was an offence against the law. If they were of opinion that the case had not been established, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of that conclusion, or of any substantial doubt they might entertain on the subject.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to one o'clock.

After an absence of an hour and 35 minutes, the jury returned into court.

In reply to Mr. Campbell, as to whether they had agreed to a verdict,

The Foreman said—We have. We are all of opinion that the book is calculated to deprave public morals, but we entirely exonerate the defendants from any corrupt motive in publishing it.

The Lord Chief Justice—I am afraid, gentlemen, I must ask you on that finding to return a verdict against the defendants. As I have explained to you, the motive and intention of the defendants cannot be taken into account. You find that the book is calculated to deprave, and therefore they must be held to have intended to publish it. Your exoneration of them will be given effect to at the proper time.

The jury then, by direction of his Lordship, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Lord Chief Justice said that under the circumstances he would not pass sentence that day. The defendants might leave on their own recognizances to be in attendance on that day week, when their motion as to the indictment would be heard and determined.

There was some hissing in the court as the jury left the box.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

English ladies will henceforth think twice before they entrust themselves to the blundering navigation of the Messageries Maritimes. When the passengers in the French steam-ship Meikong, wrecked off Cape Guardafui, were conveyed to shore, the preference was given to French ladies, and it was only after these were placed in safety that thought was bestowed upon the English passengers. So much for French politeness under a Republic! The loss of the ship seems to have been the result of great negligence, and in times of excitement among the French invariably become bewild red and panic-stricken. Whil all goes well they display the most brilliant and dashing courage, but become quickly demoralized in presence of disaster, and the ocean wave is not yet the home of their brave The narratives hitherto published are too vague to enable us to understand why the ship was abandoned without an effort to save either mails or personal luggage. Seeing, too, that some hours elapsed between the first shock and the departure of the final boat-load of passengers, there must have been ample time for the latter to dress themselves and secure a few articles of value. The omission to send water-ashore evinces the utter confusion that prevailed. Had the captain or any of his officers retained a seaman-like self-possession, no one need have gone ash re insufficiently clothed, and in every boat would have been dropped kegs of water, biscuit, and other necessaries. For women and invalids to be compelled to drag their weary limbs across miles of loose sand under an African sun must have involved much cruel suffering, the consequences of which will be felt for years to come. The loss of the Meikong is worse than a misfortune. It is a disgrace.—*The Leader.*

THE NEW MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the Marine Establishments afloat and on shore now employed under the several Governments and Provinces of India shall be amalgamated into one Imperial Service, to be designated Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

2. This service will be entirely under the Supreme Government of India, and such portion of it as may be required for service within the limits of minor Governments and other local authorities shall from time to time be placed at the disposal of those authorities for the discharge of their current duties.

3. All officers and others belonging to "Her Majesty's Indian Marine" shall be brought upon an amalgamated list according to their several ranks, grades and classes, and shall, no matter where serving, be subject in future to the same regulations in regard to employment, pay, &c.; and all existing vessels, whether in Bengal, Bombay, or elsewhere, shall be placed on one list, and classified and employed under the orders of the Government of India.

4. The officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine will, so far as may be considered advisable, bear the same titles as officers of the Royal Navy and will have the same relative army rank.

5. The first appointments of officers to Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council; their subsequent promotion, and the appointment and promotion of warrant and other subordinate officers without commissions, will be made by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

6. All officers appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be considered on probation, subject to confirmation on passing certain professional and lingual tests, which, together with the qualifications to be required for the higher grades, and the periodical examinations to be passed prior to promotion will be duly notified hereafter.

7. All Marine Establishments, Dockyards and vessels on the eastern and western side of India, will respectively be placed under two "Superintendents of Marine," one of whom will reside at Calcutta and the other at Bombay. These officers will have the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and will be immediately under the orders of, and responsible to, the Government of India for the discipline, interior economy and efficiency of the Establishments, Dockyards, and vessels within their respective limits, and over which they will exercise a general control. They will also be the advisers of the Local Governments in all subjects connected with Marine matters and the establishments in their charge as well as the channel of communication between Local Governments and the vessels at the disposal of those Governments.

8. The "Superintendents of Marine" will be assisted in the discharge of the duties of their office by such officers and establishments as may be considered necessary.

9. The present titles of Master Attendant, Harbour Master, &c., connected with duties appertaining to the Mercantile Marine and the Board of Trade or other Local Marine Service, will be abolished, and in lieu such officers will be styled "Port Officers." These appointments will be hereafter clearly enumerated and classified, and, under regulations to be laid down, will be held for fixed periods for selected officers of the Indian Marine, who will, whilst holding such appointments, retain their rank and position in the general list of the service, and be otherwise eligible for promotion, advancement, transfer, &c.

10. The *personnel* of the Marine Service in all classes and grades, wherever employed, will remain under the general control of the Government of India; and such portion as may be placed at the disposal of Local Governments and authorities will not be liable to transfer or removal without the previous sanction of the Government of India, except in cases of emergency which are to be immediately reported.

11 Officers and others now holding Marine appointments in India, whether under the orders of the Supreme or Local Governments, &c., shall at once become subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, but will in other respects retain their present designations, positions, appointments and allowances until it may be otherwise ordered. Those officers now serving who may be selected for Her Majesty's Indian Marine, will hereafter be granted to the grades and ranks for which the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council may consider them suitable, and in accordance with their several claims.

12. Pilot establishments, local lights and light vessels, conservancy of rivers and ports, shipping duties, &c., will not hereafter form part of the Indian Marine Service; such will be placed as far as practicable under local authorities or port or harbour commissioners, excepting in regard to the selection of officers for the superior appointments as provided for in the following paragraph.

13. Establishments for services of a permanently local nature, whether on shore or in vessels, on rivers or in harbours, will be recruited as regards the superior appointments from the Indian Marine Service under the conditions of paragraph 9, and all such appointments will be made by the Supreme Government on receipt of a report of the vacancy from the Local Government or authority.

14. The native and other subordinate establishments for each local service (within the limits of the amount of charge to be permitted from time to time by the Government of India) will be appointed or promoted by the Local Governments under regulations to be laid down by the Government of India: such subordinate establishments will not, as a rule, be liable to transfer for service in other provinces.

15. For administrative purposes the Indian Marine will, as at present, be under the Military (Marine) Department of the Government of India, and an officer of nautical and local experience will be appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department.

16. An Act to provide for the maintenance of discipline in Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be laid before Parliament, and detailed instructions will hereafter be issued in regard to the organization of the Indian Marine and Dockyards the uniform of Officers and men, and the pay, pension, and leave to which they will be entitled. Pending the issue of such instructions all existing orders not hereby altered will remain in full force.

PETITION FROM MADRAS CIVILIANS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following memorial addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State by one hundred and six members of the Madras Civil Service appealing against the resolution of the Government of India, under date Simla, the 19th October 1876, relative to the presentation of memorials by bodies of officers in Civil employ has, we are informed, been transmitted through the Madras Government to the Home authorities:—

To the Most Honorable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned members of H. M.'s Indian Civil Service on the Madras Establishment,

Respectfully showeth—

That your memorialists are members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service.

2. That the Government of India has recently issued a resolution, of which a copy is annexed to this memorial.

3. That the effect of this resolution is to prevent your memorialists from presenting memorials to the Secretary of State complaining of grievances, or desiring boons, which affect generally the service to which your memorialists belong.

4. That the privilege of which your memorialists are thus deprived is one which they very highly value. It is a privilege which they have rarely used, and never abused. They have had occasion to appeal to the Secretary of State to protect the interests of the Civil Fund. They have asked for increased pensions, and improved furlough rules. And in all these instances, your memorialists acknowledge with deep gratitude that their petitions have been most fully and carefully considered by the Secretary of State, that the grievances of which they complained have been, as far as possible, redressed, and the boons which they have asked, granted.

5. That your memorialists are, from the nature of their duties, scattered over a vast country, and are unable to meet and discuss questions in which, as a body, they are most interested. Thus situated they cannot, each for himself, collect and arrange the evidence by which their complaints must be supported, and the materials on which their petitions must be based. In the instances referred to it would have been impossible for an isolated Civilian to make himself acquainted with Acts of Parliament to which he had no access, or to master the complicated questions connected with the constitution and history of the Civil Fund. It would have been useless for an isolated Civilian to petition for a higher pension for himself alone, or to ask that the furlough rules might be altered in his own individual case. Thus, if the great body of your memorialists had been debarred from joining in the memorials prepared by those of their members who were best qualified to state their case, the grievances from which they suffered would never have been obtained.

6. Your memorialists submit that there has never been anything in their conduct which calls for the withdrawal of a privilege which was freely allowed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and which has been hitherto exercised without objection, since the transfer of the Government of India to Her Majesty. They are not aware that any Memorial heretofore presented by them to the Secretary of State has been regarded by him as unreasonable or inadmissible. They cannot therefore think that the prohibition of such memorials has your Lord-ship's previous sanction. On the contrary, they believe that your Lordship will view with disfavour any measure which will prevent your Lord-ship from ascertaining the feeling of the Civil Service as a body, and which tends to diminish that *esprit de corps* which so greatly contributes to the maintenance of the service as an honorable and independent profession. Your memorialists therefore venture most respectfully to express a hope that your Lordship will issue such orders as will secure to them a continuance of the privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed and which the present action of the Government of India makes them the more anxious to preserve.

7. That as your memorialists' covenants of service have been made with the Secretary of State, they have felt that they cannot be deprived of his protection otherwise than by his own order. This consideration has emboldened them to appeal against the resolution of the Government of India; and they trust that in so doing they may not be held to have contravened the ord rs therein contained, or to have committed a breach of that official discipline and subordination, with the necessity of which they are with the Government of India, most deeply impressed.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

It should not be a matter of surprise that the members of the Madras Civil Service have determined not to submit to Lord Lytton's unfair decision regarding memorials to Government, viz., that each Civilian should send in his own memorial, should in fact, like Hal o' the Wynd, "fight for his own hand." The memorial which we publish above shows that the civilians of this Presidency will not be deprived of the privileges they possess and the strength they derive from union and from *esprit de corps* without a struggle. Their memorial is most temperately worded, and this very temperateness adds to its force. The reasoning used, too, seems to us unimpugnable, especially where it is shown that memorialising which has been successful would have been ineffectual, indeed could not have been attempted, had civilians been prevented from combining together for such purposes. Perusing the memorial with carefulness, it seems to us that it cannot fail to secure its object sought, and that Lord Lytton—through weakly allowing himself to be ill-advised—has caused debate and will suffer discomfiture. The wonder to us is how so liberal-minded a man as our present Governor-General would have sanctioned such an illiberal Minute as that against which the Madras civilians have memorialised. In years gone by we used to hear a good deal in England about the "power behind the throne" causing aberrations in a queenly orbit which could not, on ordinary grounds, be accounted for. There would seem to be a corresponding power in the shadow of the viceregal throne, and the sooner it is found out, the less shall we hear of unwise acts which clearly do not "possession." The strength of the Covenanted Civil Service (Madras) is 154. Allowing for those on leave, &c., it would appear as if the memorial had been unanimously signed by the members of the service. Are the civilians in Bengal and Bombay doing anything—*Madras Times.*

CEYLON.

(The Overland Examiner.)

A Tamil woman, wife of a Caucapulle, gave birth to a male child with 2 heads 4 eyes 4 arms and 3 legs on the 17th inst. in the house No. 13 Brass founder street, Colombo. The child died soon after birth and has been sent to the Medical School.

A gentleman at Galle who posted a Bank of England note for £100 is likely to lose that amount if the mails by the *Meikong* are not recovered.

The weather continues very wet and unsettled with frequent squalls from the South West. An unusual amount of rain has fallen since the setting in of the monsoon.

Amongst the mails by the *Meikong* must be included a good quantity precious of stones which are consigned by the Moorish dealers here for sale in the London market. The shipments are however well covered against marine risk. One shipper we understand had a packet of the value of one hundred pounds by this steamer.

Two Tamil men whilst asleep in a house at Grandpass were bitten by a Polanga last night. When the first man was bitten he cried out and this brought his companion to the rescue who caught hold of the snake by the tail and pulled it away. The brute then turned round and bit him in the breast. Both died within three hours of the bite. Our informant describes the wounds were like dog bites. The neighbours who came up to the place succeeded in killing the Polonga, which we are told was nearly six feet in length.

CHINA.

A rather comic incident is related by the *Daily Press.* A Buddhist priest has been committed to prison for a month for wilful and corrupt perjury: and the Chief Justice, in passing sentence, told him he had disgraced his profession. The remark immediately produced considerable merriment among the Chinese, who apparently thought the priest's profession was one which would be much affected by disgrace. The reverence of the Chinese for the 'cloth' is small enough, and the anecdote shows in what genuine contempt they hold their own clergy.

Considerable discussion has been excited in the Colony during the last fortnight by reports as to changes in the administration of the Colony contemplated by the new Governor. On the first marriage of a Chinaman here under the civil law took place on the 7th June. The British ship Daphne has arrived here from London having narrowly escaped destruction by fire in the course of the voyage. Some of her crew have appeared before the Marine Court here charged with drunkenness, threatening the officers, and broaching the cargo, and have been committed to prison. A Chinese giant is now being exhibited in the Colony who is said to surpass Chang in stature.

The first marriage of a Chinaman under the civil law took place on the 7th, and caused quite a commotion. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Chun Tai Kwong, translator and clerk in the Supreme Court. The bride and the bridegroom appeared before the Marriage Registrar in their nuptial costumes, that of the former being a suit of Mandarin dress, while that of the latter consisted of the usual red robe, and the head-dress resembling a crown with strings of pearls hanging down over the face. After the ceremony had been gone through, he lady, contrary to the usual illiterateness of Chinese females, signed her name in good legible Chinese characters.

The two new gunboats for the Chinese Government, the Gamme and Delis, arrived here on 6th. They are commanded, the first by Com. W. M. Lang, R.N, and the other by Com. Lawrence Ching, R.N. The other officers are Lieuts. R. F. Yorge and R. H. Powell, R.N., in the Gamme, and Lieuts. Hopkins and Read, in the Delis. These boats have made a very creditable passage, having left Plymouth on the 28th February, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Singapore, leaving the latter place on the 27th May. In addition to the 38 ton gun, they carry two 9-ailing guns, designed by Mr. Read of Sir W. Armstrong & Co.'s firm. The vessels have experienced fine weather throughout the passage, but their officers are of opinion that they are exceedingly good sea boats and are very buoyant when running head to sea.

We regret to hear that the Missionary Conference at Shanghai, which was so well begun and which carried out its work in such an admirable spirit, made a great mistake on the concluding day. Dr. Legge's admirable paper on Confucianism which was read at the commencement of the Conference, gave, it appears, much offence to the American party which uses *Shin* for God. All discussion on this subject being avoided by mutual agreement, an unwor hy excitement was resorted to on the last day, and the *Shin* party having been previously, privately, well "whipped together" for the occasion, a silent vote was taken on the question, should Dr. Legge's paper be left out of the printed volume which will record the work of the Conference, because he had translated *Shangte* by God. A good majority of those who happened to be present decided on expunging the paper, thus putting on the Rev. Doctor an affront that must inevitably recoil on those who perpetrated it. We fear that the "heathen chinee" can no longer be considered "peculiar" for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," when a pet prejudice is to be served. The public will however be the gainers, for the valuable paper in question will, we hope, shortly be put before it in its integrity.

The British ship Daphne from London has had a most eventful voyage and a very miraculous escape from total destruction by fire. She left Gravesend on the 8th February, and from thence all went well until 3 p.m. of the 16th April, in Lat. 43 59 S and Long. 32 14 E. The vessel was then running 11 knots before the wind on the starboard quarter, when an alarm of fire was raised. It was soon discovered that the fire was in the fore-hold, and everything possible was at once done to extinguish it, but owing to the dense smoke and the fierceness of the flames the officers and crew were obliged to desist. The boats were provisioned and got ready for lowering, and holes were bored in the deck in the neighbourhood of the fire. To make matters worse the force pump was down in the hold, and great difficulty was experienced in passing it up to the flames. Orders were at once given to shorten sail, and the ship was brought to the wind. The nearest land was about 1,000 miles distant, and the case appeared hopeless. Two vessels hove in sight at this juncture, but either did not or would not see the signals of distress made by the unfortunate vessel. The vessel was kept hove to for two days, when the Captain decided to reach for the land and endeavour to feed the fire. Sea-tail attempts were meanwhile made by the officers and crew to get below, but owing to the heat and gas which had generated in the hold they could not remain more than two or three minutes. Those who did make the attempt fainted the moment they reached the deck, and restoratives had to be used to bring them to. Quantities of gas escaped on deck, and at 4 a.m. of the 25th the chief officer (Mr. F. W. Marshall) discovered the captain in his berth quite unconscious and it was an hour before he recovered consciousness. The Steward was affected in like manner, and several of the crew were rendered helpless owing to the same cause. The fire was ultimately mastered on the 27th, but it was two days before the extent of the damage could be ascertained owing to the heating nature of the gas. A quantity of jute had to be thrown overboard smouldering; a considerable portion of the cargo was burnt, and more will doubtless be found more or less damaged. The fire was the result of an accident. The boatswain had occasion to go below for some rope and he capsized a lamp, but it was not known that it had set fire to the cargo until afterwards.

The Daphne's troubles, did not end with the fire, as we understand her crew have been in open mutiny, and the officers have had to arm themselves to prevent bloodshed. The greater number are at this moment under the care of the police.

SINGAPORE.

All is quiet in the Peninsula so far as the public know. Private advices from Perak state that the Regent, Rajah Yusuf, is as unpopular as ever with the natives, who desire nothing better than direct British rule, pure and simple.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell, who succeed-d Mr. J. G. Davidson, as British Resident in Perak, has returned to Singapore, and has been appointed Senior Police Magistrate vice Captain Walshe, who acts now as Inspector General of Police. In face of the chaos in our Superior Law Courts, it is some satisfaction that our Police Court business should be so efficiently conducted as it has been and is at present.

A painful feeling has been excited here by Mr. Gladstone's unjustifiable attack upon the memory of Sir James Brooke in his speech in the House of Commons on the 7th May. Once upon a time there were two opinions here in Singapore about Sir James Brooke, but there has been only one for a long time, unmistakable proof of which was given by the public entertainment given in the Masonic Hall to the late Rajah in 1861, when on his way home.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, news was received here of the wreck of the Spanish steamer Gloria, of the Olano Larrinaga line, bound from Manila to Liverpool with a full cargo and about 300 passengers. The news was brought by the British barque Marquis of Argyll, Captain Mackeon, who discovered the steamer ashore off Pulo Leat, one of the Natunas Group, on the 3rd instant, and offered every assistance which was not, however, accepted. The Gloria had left Manila on the 25th May, and gone ashore on an unknown reef on the 30th May. The passengers, of whom many are stated to be political prisoners, were landed on the nearest island, and the Marquis of Argyll brought here the purser and engineer of the steamer.

JAPAN.

A telegram was received in Yokohama this morning, dated yesterday (May 29th), announcing the total loss of the sailing vessel Oryu. The date and locality of the wreck were not mentioned. The ill-fated ship left London on the 26th January, with a general cargo, for this port.

No news of importance has transpired during the last fortnight respecting the rebellion in the South. Some skirmishing has taken place between the opposing forces with no definite results, and the Imperial troops seem to be chiefly occupied in marching and counter-marching. In anticipation of a rising in Yosa the Government has despatched a considerable force to that place. Works of art to the value of 150,000 yen are being despatched by the Government to the French Exhibition of next year.

AUSTRALIA.

Extraordinary tidal disturbances occurred on the eastern coasts of Australia and New Zealand on the 11th ult. At Sydney and Newcastle the sea rose suddenly from 2ft. to 3ft. above high-water mark, and then as suddenly fell. In New Zealand the disturbance was much greater, the rise and fall of the sea being from 6 feet to as much as 6ft. The vessels in the harbours were for a time in danger, but no serious results followed. This remarkable perturbation of the sea was followed by the intelligence, received by cable at the description by an earthquake at Iquique. The event was not unexpected, for similar disasters on the South American coast have been accompanied on previous occasions by tidal disturbances in Australia.

Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley have concluded their examination of the Sydney defences, and their report has been published. Their next duty is to report upon the defences of Victoria, and their arrival in Melbourne is expected to-day. It is probable that Colonel Scratchley will be employed to take up his residence in Melbourne as deputy-master of the Mint. Colonel Ward, who is now away from Victoria on sick leave, has only about 18 months to serve before he is entitled to retire on his pension, and as this is still unsatisfactory, it is considered likely that he will apply to the authorities to be allowed to retire at once, in which case Colonel Scratchley will in all probability receive the appointment. This would be a great advantage to the Victorian Colonists. The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entire new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

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MR. GLADSTONE AND SIR JAMES BROOKE.

(Straits Times Overland Journal.)

Mr. Gladstone is a great man and a good man, and if he were not Mr. Gladstone, the only term which would properly characterise his wanton attack upon the memory of Sir James Brooke, would be that it was a malignant slander without the shadow of a shade of foundation. Yesterday, the Hon'ble W. H. Read, Sir James' life-long and trusted friend, gave fitting expression to the proper feelings of indignation which all true Englishmen must have felt on perusing the utterly unjustifiable and utterly false aspersion upon Sir James Brooke's proceedings in Borneo. A Commission was for a month here in Singapore to inquire into all the charges against Sir James Brooke, and the result was to prove absolutely, that there was not the slightest foundation for them. Mr. Gladstone indeed only circulated by Hume, Cobden, and other so-called philanthropists. Sir James Brooke came out of the inquiry, which he had himself challenged with increased reputation and respect. In one of the debates on Mr. Hume's motion, Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows:—"In the personal feeling of hostility to the character of Sir James Brooke, I do not share. I look on him with great respect as a man of energy truly British; and I believe that in his general intentions, however liable he may be to errors of judgment, he is a man of philanthropy truly Christian. . . . . I cannot think an address to the Crown would be expedient, either upon general principles or altogether just to Sir James Brooke." The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone, in 1851, was in office and acquainted with all the facts of Sir James Brooke's life. How is it to be reconciled with his statement in May 1877, that "he cannot recollect a more shameful proceeding than the slaughter of the Dyaks by Sir James Brooke and Her Majesty's forces?"

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30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 7 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 99 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 106 14 0

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GREAT MARINE EVOLUTIONS.

(China Mail.)

A correspondent of the Japan *Gazette*, recognising the duty of observers of the phenomena of Nature, has stated that on the 11th May, at half-past eleven a.m., the harbour of Hakodate being smooth and still, the sea suddenly receded and within ten minutes rose again with a swell of nearly seven feet; that at intervals of about twenty minutes the water continued to fall and rise in a similar manner; and that at about half past two the maximum force of the wave was attained, when the sea overflowed the bund and flooded the lower part of the town: from that time the rise and fall gradually diminishing until sunset, when the sea was again calm and still. He adds that the older inhabitants remember a similar occurrence about eighty years ago, attributed to a violent earthquake in Peru—which, it may be remembered, destroyed the city of Ariquipa. We are now in a position to appreciate the value of such careful observations and nothing as this contributor to the *Gazette* affords; for, in the meantime, a telegram has apprised us of an earthquake of such exceptional severity as to have destroyed the city of Iquique, the coincidence of the phenomenon at Hakodate with which establishes the correctness or extreme probability of the hypothesis of eight years ago, because the geographical position of the said city is in a line with Ariquipa and within—as we may infer from the general configuration of the surrounding and contiguous country—the same volcanic system, the two being less than a hundred miles apart. Iquique is nearly on a level with the sea; whereas Ariquipa is on a magnificent plateau 7,000 feet above the sea,—whose horizon on the North East is a range of snow-clad Andes with peaks nearly 20,000 feet high and including Sorato and Potosi, "the precious Jewel of Nature"; and—marvellous home of humanity! for whose horizon on the South West is the broad expanse of the placid Pacific—name of miraculous fitness—that seems ever receding to limitless distance, as one looks down upon it from high promontories of the shores. The immediately interesting point is the virtual verification, by this second observed coincidence of cause and effect, of the enormous reach of the momentum applied to he waters of the ocean by the oscillations of the portion of the South American continent which are the effects of the periodical upheavals. Undoubtedly this ocean wave was projected in a wide expanse across the great ocean, affecting most of the shores of the hither side of it, but rising to a somewhat higher level at Hakodate, by reason of its situation within a narrow strait open to the free flow of the sea from without and thus admitting a volume of water whose sudden contraction produced the rise in coincident sequence of the successive oscillations of the distant shores of Peru and Bolivia.—*Communicated.*

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